THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 3RD FEBRUARY.

WE ARE EXCEEDINGLY sorry to record the death of Lady Anna Gore Langton, sister of His Grace the Duke of Buckingham, the Governor of Madras. Lady Anna Gore Langton, was the only daughter of Richard Plantagenet, the second Duke of Buckingham, and was some years older than her brother, the Governor of Madras who was born in 1823. She married Mr. W. H. P. Gore-Langton, of Newton Park, Somerset, in 1846, and had five children, three sons and two daughters; her eldest son, William Stephen, born in 1847, being now one of the members for Mid-Somerset, and Deputy Lieutenant of the county. Lady Anna's husband died in 1873. When the Duke of Buckingham came out to Madras in 1875, he brought Lady Anna Gore Langton with him, and she remained here for upwards of a year, devoting a good deal of her attention to the subject of female education in India. Lady Anna with her brother visited Calcutta in 1875, and at a Belvedere party was introduced by Sir Richard Temple to the elite of Native Society present on the occasion. She made earnest enquiries about female improvement in Bengal. On return home she joined the National Indian Association and contributed some articles to the Journal of the Association regarding the women of India. She was a strong-minded woman, sympathetic and amiable.

THE FINANCIAL REFORM ALMANAC has thus boiled down the statistics of land held in the United Kingdom:

THE LANDHOLDERS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Holders of less than 1 acre each.

	No.	Extent of Lands. Acres.	Rental. £
England	671667	144928	28598764
Wales	31632	6248	938915
Scotland	113005	28177	5800046
Ireland	36144	9665	1366448
Totals	852438	188413	36294173

Of between 1 and 100 acres.

	No.	Extent of Lands. Acres.	Rental. £
England	205358	3668082	16537105
Wales	15104	352283	712511
Scotland	14163	193429	2356929
Ireland	18110	696929	1451117
	252735	4910723	21857656

Of between 100 & 1000 acres.

	No.	Extent of Lands. Acres.	Rental. £
England	39030	9012619	18717992
Wales	4086	1132413	1300319
Scotland	3193	1139113	2983297
Ireland	10781	3848921	3049574
	57090	15133067	26050282

Of 1000 acres and upwards

	No.	Extent of Lands. Acres.	Rental. £
England	4786	16352606	27789719
Wales	672	2242922	2245520
Scotland	1758	17884328	7292798
Ireland	3723	15604762	7553061
	10939	51884618	44881053

Grand Totals.

	Holders. No.	Extent of Lands. Acres.	Rental or Valuation £
England	921816	29179622	94443929
Wales	51520	3333068	4908373
Scotland	132131	18946934	18998304
Ireland	65757	20159577	13419255
	1173724	72119961	131470360

Commons, and Waste Lands.

	Extent of Acres.
England	1197676
Wales	328972
Scotland	not stated
Ireland	156466
	1683114

Population in 1871.

England	18240874
Wales	1217135
Scotland	3359567
Ireland	5409490
	28227066

Inhabited Houses, in 1871.

England	3593020
Wales	249334
Scotland	412187
Ireland	960400
	5213941

No Acreage Rentals stated.

	No.	Extent of Lands. Acres.	Rental. £
England	6416	109	2800347
Wales	32	4	31105
Scotland	11	11	10739
Ireland	—	—	—
	6459	124	2842191

No Acreage Rentals stated.

	No.	Extent of Lands. Acres.	Rental. £
England	1394	29	1147
Wales	29	—	—
Scotland	—	—	—
Ireland	1147	—	—
	2570	—	—

It would be seen that intsead of the 30,000 persons or less who were proprietors of the soil of the United Kingdom, as estimated by Mr. John Stuart Mill and Mr. Bright, and instead of the "ten times as many" guessed at by the Earl of Derby, on whose suggestion the land returns were ordered, chiefly, if not entirely, to settle the point in dispute, we have no fewer than 1,173,724 "Owners of Land" in the three Kingdoms holding 72,119,961 acres, and having a gross estimated rental of £131,470,360, exclusive of such parts of the counties of Kent, Middlesex, and Surrey as are included in "the Metropolis." We should like to know where truth lies.

A HARD HIT. Mr. Jacob Bright, brother of John Bright, in a recent public speech had this hit against the Bishops: "It has been deemed impossible to civilize a Red Indian. Had it struck anybody that it was almost as impossible to christianize a bishop? (laughter.) The miracle had been performed, for there was in Lancashire a Christian bishop. (Repeated cheering.)" What next and next?

SIR WILFRID LAWSON, the great apostle of Temperance, in remarking in a public speech on the payment of the cost of the Affghan war by India, said:

"When Parliament met a proposition made, not that England who made the war, should pay for it, but that a great part of the expenses should be saddled on the people of India. I wish you had heard Mr. Burt on that subject in the House of Commons. (Cheers.) There is no more true-hearted, more honest, more earnest, more humane man in the House of Commons than Mr. Burt; and he said he thought the depth of political meanness had been reached, when having got ourselves into this war we made the poor, famine-stricken, dumb patient inhabitants of India pay for it. (Cheers.) As I have said, the Jingo did not see that at all; in fact, he was so much delighted that he altered the words of his national anthem, and made it read—

We don't want to fight, but by Jingo, if we do,
We'll make the Indians do the work, and pay the money too."

But Sir Wilfrid forgets that—England is fulfilling her sacred mission in India!

SIR WILFRID LAWSON made a noble defence of Mr. Gladstone:

"No doubt you can bring against Mr. Gladstone charges of having committed many eccentricities and inconsistencies, but after all it is a grand career. Contrast his career with that of his political antagonist, the Earl of Beaconsfield. His is a very different cause. Mr. Gladstone has not dragged himself through dirt to dignity, he bears no mark of Royal favour, he has no coronet on his brow, no garter round his leg; but he has a better reward than that, for although his name is not in the roll of the peerage, it is engraven in the hearts of many millions of his fellow-countrymen. (Loud cheers.) More than that, I know that impartial history will record his name in the proud roll of England's worthiest and noblest sons. (Cheers.) We may say of him as was said of the statesman of old—

Thrice happy statesman whom no courts debase,
No titles lessen and no stars disgrace,
Still nod the plumage o'er the faithless head,
Still o'er the hollow heart the ribbon spread;
These toys may serve to signalise the tool,
To gild the knave or garnish out the fool;
But you, with human virtue armed, disdain
The tinsel trapping and the glittering chain:
Proud of your freedom spurn the venal crew,
And prove he's only great who dares be true,

Nobly said.

TUESDAY, 11TH FEBRUARY.

WE ARE informed that arrangements have been made in concert with the Government of H. M. the King of Burma attaching small military guards to the British Residencies at Mandalay and Bhamo. This measure we are told was rendered necessary by the murder of Mr. T. T. Cooper by one of his own men. The guards were hitherto enlisted in the country and under defective discipline and organization.

WITH REFERENCE to Reuter's telegram regarding the deputation, which waited on Lord Cranbrook to ask for the repeal of the cotton duty, we hear that the Government of India have under consideration the working of the Tariff Act of 1875, and that the Honorable Mr. Hope C. S. I. and Mr. I. D. Maclean, Collector of Customs, have been directed to report on the subject, after consultation with the mercantile community. It is understood that the question of amending the terms of the Notification of 18th March 1878, whereby certain descriptions of cotton yarn and piece-goods were exempted from import duty, is one of the chief points that will receive attention. All this means that the Government is not prepared to brave the wrath of Manchester in the task of doing justice to India.

OUR OFFICERS in Affghanisthan have received from eye-witnesses an authentic account of the stoning to death of the Akhoonzadas Ataulla and Azizulla by the Amir Shere Ali on suspicion of their sending news to the British Government. The story is long and we have not space for it. We however summarize the following facts. Azizulla has left 5 sons—Mahomed Iadik, Abdul Rohim, Abdul Rahman, Salch Mahomed and Mir Mahomed. Salch Mahomed was imprisoned for two months by Safdar Ali Khan, and was fined Rs. 3000. Abdul Rahim and Abdul Rahman were imprisoned in Cabul for 21 months and were mulcted of 5 horses and Rs. 4700. Ataulla has two sons Khwaja Mahomed and Taj Mahomed. On the flight of Amir Shere Ali Khan all prisoners were released, and three of Azizulla's sons have come down to Jellalabad to lay their case before the British authorities. They used to receive a salary from the Cabul Government of 5000 rupees and 24 lonians yearly.

THE NUMBER of visitors to the shrine of St. Francis Xavier during the exposition is estimated at 250,000, and the total value in money and presents of all the offerings, amounts to Rs. 21,500.

AT CAMBRIDGE, Sir Peregrine Maitland's prize will this year be given for the best essay on the following subject:—"The organization of a Native Indian Church, with special reference to (*a*) local requirements, (*b*) the existence in India of various forms of Western Christianity, (*c*) the importance of Church unity."

AN OFFICIAL contradiction has been published in Berlin of a statement made in some French papers that the German Government has taken possession of the Samoan Islands, and proposes to convert them into a German colony. Germany, it is stated, has no intention of acquiring or founding any transatlantic colonies.

WE NOTE the following statistics of rainfall in the North Western Provinces and Oudh last year: Moussoorie 110 inches, Dehra 84, Naini Tal 70, Almora 47, Pauri 48, Saharunpore 37, Meerut 28, Aligurh 30, Bijnor 37, Moradabad 46, Bareilly 59. Budaon 40, Shahjehanpur 55, Cawnpore 22, Allahabad 23, Mirzapur 32, Benares 30, Lucknow 35, Sitapur 41, Fyzabad 46, Gondah 37, Rae Bareli 25.

JULES VERNE'S voyage round the world in eighty days has now been surpassed by Mr. Hars, American Consul at Alexandria (Egypt), who has done the journey in sixty-eight days. It took him twenty days to go from Alexandria to San Francisco by Brindisi, Paris, London, Liverpool, and New York; twenty days also to go from San Francisco to Yokohama: six days to reach Hong-Kong; ten days to travel from this latter place to Ceylon; and twelve days more to go from Ceylon to Suez, when he got back to Alexandria in a very few hours.

WEDNESDAY, 12TH FEBRUARY.

THE MARRIAGE of the King of Holland with the Princess Emma of Waldeck-Pyrmont was celebrated with great solemnity at Arolsen.

THE AGITATION against Chinese immigration in the Pacific States has not been without some effect on the Cabinet at Washington. The Secretary of State has been instructed to open negotiations with the Government of Pekin for the modification of the existing treaty so as to restrict immigration.

STRANGE are the vicissitudes of fortune. A son of the late Lord Henry Gordon, and a cousin of the Marquis of Huntly, has just died in Australia, after occupying for many years the humble position of letter carrier. A subscription is announced in the Australian news-papers to provide the widow with funds to join her noble relatives in England.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE. During the war of 1870, a functionary at the Prefecture of Marseilles was left for dead on the field of battle at Coulmiers. His wife was informed of the news, and, in July, 1871 she came to Paris and obtained a situation as cashier in a shop in the Faubourg Poissonniere. Two years afterwards she married one of the shopmen. Some time after, a gentleman entered the establishment, and having made some purchases, went to the counter to pay. Suddenly he started and exclaimed, "You, Adele!" The purchaser was her first husband, who had almost miraculously recovered from his wounds, and, as soon as he was able, had written to his wife; but as, in quitting Marseilles, she had left no address, his letters were returned to him, and from that time he was unable to obtain any tidings of her until the accidental meeting above mentioned. She was of course obliged to inform him of her second marriage, and he hastened to take steps to have this

singular case of bigamy brought before a Court of Law.

GENERAL KAUFMANN is about to establish a Tashkend a College for Oriental languages, at which all those Indian languages will be taught, the acquisition of which is obligatory upon persons entering the Indian Civil Service. What is the object of teaching the Indian languages?

ADVICES from Erzeroum state that the Russians continue to despatch troops in the direction of the Persian frontier. It is stated that the garrison at Kars, Alti, and Batoum do not at present exceed 500 men, and that Sari Kamish is entirely evacuated, but, on the other hand, munitions of war and supplies arrive daily at the first three of these towns. More than 2,000 workmen are employed in constructing a new line of fortifications round Kars.

THE ITALIAN NEWSPAPERS tell of a novel application of the microphone. This wonderful instrument is now used for the purpose of giving warning of volcanic eruptions. The discovery of this surprising property is due to Professor Michael Stephano de Rossi, who has organised an observatory near Rocca di Pappa, in Albania. The learned gentleman went to the observatory established on Vesuvius to show his apparatus to M. Palmieri. The latter was so convinced by the explanations afforded him that he accompanied the inventor to the Solfatara of Pozzueli, where the ground is in a state of continual trepidation. The noises heard by means of the microphone are said to be so formidable that none of the assistants could at first bear them without betraying visible signs of terror.

THURSDAY 13TH FEBRUARY.

A CASE of daring theft, says a Berhampore correspondent, occurred on the night of the 2nd instant, in which money to the value of Rs. 1,900 was abstracted together with some letters. It attracted notice from the circumstance of some posted covers having been found floating in a tank in the neighbourhood, which was reported to the Post Office by a police constable. It would appear that the Post Master of the office though under suspension was living in the Post Office, and the suspicion fell upon him. He was taken up but released by the Magistrate on bail. The first thing which requires notice is the circumstance under which such a large sum was kept in the office when there was a treasury at hand.

REFERRING to the amalgamation of the village of Juggutbullubpore with the head-quarters division of Howrah, a correspondent observes that if the object of Government in making the civil and criminal jurisdiction of a division or sub-division conterminous was to secure the convenience of the people by placing justice within their easy reach, that object has not been gained by the measure. The nearest point of Juggutbullubpore to Moheshrekha is within 2 and the farthest point within 14 miles, whereas the nearest point of that place is about 12 miles and the farthest not below 22 miles of Howrah. Not to allude to the inconvenience and hardship of travelling long distances, and the expense of living at a place so near the metropolis, there is the other palpable evil of deterring people from seeking justice. In any quarrel between the zemindar and the ryot the latter would be compelled to submit to any amount of oppression and extortion for fear of the trouble and expense incidental to litigation, the result of which may be doubtful. If a change be at all necessary, why not annex the town to Moheshrekha and remove the sub-divisional station to a convenient place like Futtehpore? Of the three places Moheshrekha, Chundipore, and Futtehpore, the last possesses advantages which entitle it to preference. It is centrical, has a fine accommodation in the buildings of the Beerbhoom Coal Company for the sub-divisional courts and officers' quarters, has a good bazar, and ample habitable land; it is also situate on the navigable channel of the Damoodah, being 3 miles below Ampta and four miles above Moheshrekha, and can be connected with Howrah by a short arm not more than a mile long from the road, which is in progress from Andool to Ampta.

THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE has commenced. The following is the personnel of the Committee:

Present:
Colonel J. S. Trevor, R.E., President.
Members.

	Delegate from	State Railways.
G. Molesworth	" "	E. I. Ry. Co.
B. Leslie and J. G. Carter	" "	E. B. Ry. Co.
F. Prestage	" "	O. & R. Ry. Co.
Col. Jenkins	" "	S. P. & D. R. Co.
J. Ross and S. Lightfoot	" "	B. B. & C. I. R. Co.
T. Mathew	" "	G. I. P. Ry. Co.
H. Condor	" "	Madras Ry. Co.
G. Saunders	" "	Indus Valley Ry.
P. Condor	" "	

The following rule was discussed:

"It shall not be competent for any representative of a Railway Company to intimate the withdrawal of his Company from any resolution arrived at by the majority of the Conference, but no resolution will be brought in force till three months have elapsed from the date on which it may be passed, and it will be open to the London Board of Directors of any Company within that period to record its dissent, on which such resolution will, as regards their line, be inoperative."

We hope our morning contemporaries will publish full reports of the meetings of the Conference.

THERE has been a general move-up in the Bengal Civil Service. The following officers have been confirmed in their officiating appointments:

Mr. T. Norman, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Balasore; Mr. H. J. Newbery, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Bhaugulpore; Mr. F. W. J. Rees, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Moorshedabad; M. J. A. Hopkins, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Purneah; Mr. J. J. Livesay, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Rungpore; Mr J Ware-Edgar, c. s. i., Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Shahabad; Mr. F. Jones, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Tipperah; Mr W. R Larminie, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Burdwan; Mr. T. J. C. Grant Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Beerbhoom; Mr W. V. G. Taylor, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Nuddea; Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Chittagong; Mr. A. C. Brett Officiating District and Sessions Judge of Jessore; Mr. J. F. Browne Officiating District and Sessions Judge of Patna; Mr. J. P. Grant, Officiating District and Sessions Judge of Hooghly; Mr. W Cornall, Officiating District and Sessions Judge of Midnapore, Mr. W. Macpherson Officiating District and Sessions Judge of Cuttack; Mr. H. Beveridge, Officiating District and Sessions Judge of Bauglpore Mr. T. F. Bignold, Officiating District and Sessions Judge of Burdwan; and Mr. G. J. B. T. Dalton, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Cooch Behar.

A CORRESPONDENT complains of registration arrangements at Ranaghat. We abridge his letter:

At present there is no fixed registration day. Some times the registering officer gives intimation to his clerk and some times not of the Registration day on the previous evening, so that the parties concerned have to come personally or send a man daily for some time from a distance of 4, 6, 8 or 10 miles to know the day. On the day so appointed they come and are seen to loiter in the Kutchery compound under the rays of the scorching sun or torrents of rain, having no place to sit in and rest, till 4 P. M. when some times to their disappointment, vexation and trouble they are informed that their Huzoor is wanted elsewhere and cannot wait for half an hour to finish their business

Now that he has set out on tour the sufferings of the people know no bounds. He will most probably remain out of his head-quarters till 15th March next. Parties who have documents to register and every one having any business with him must seek him out in his camp, whatever may be its distance from the head-quarters. It can therefore be easily imagined what hardships loss and inconvenience are inflicted upon the people under the present arrangements.

THE Famine Commission will be dissolved at the end of this month, so far as regards the work of taking evidence. It is stated that Mr. J. B. Peile, the Bombay member of the Commission, will be appointed to act as Political Secretary to the Government of Bombay during the absence of Mr. Gonne. *Apropos* of this appointment the *Times of India* says: "Most of the appeals which will come before him as Political Secretary, if he gets the twelve months' lease of that office, will be appeals from his own decisions as Political Agent in Kattywar. It would naturally be very painful to him to upset his own judgments, and, on the other hand, an inflexible upholding of them might not give unmixed satisfaction to appellants." The *Times* is naughty in putting in this reminder.

IT IS stated that the Amir of Bokhara and not the Amir of Kabul is dead. There was a confusion of names, which accounts for the rumour about the death of the Amir of Kabul.

A MEERUT CORRESPONDENT thus writes to the *Delhi Gazette*:

The prospects for the future are very gloomy, no rain, scanty irrigation, with frost-bitten crops and immense export of grain and flour towards Affghanistan, is causing serious distress already throughout this province. We are all sincerely praying for rain. To add to the burthen of distress the Government have issued orders to send off 5000 carts with bullocks to the frontier, each batch of carts to be escorted by a police guard to prevent cartmen bolting "en route." This war promises to be a fearful drain upon the N. W. Provinces when famine is staring us in the face.

We are glad to learn that there has been lately a good fall of rain in the North-Western Provinces, extending from Saharunpore to Cawnpore. So beneficial is this fall considered to be, that in districts where only a four anna crop was formerly looked for cultivators now hope to reap twelve annas.

FRIDAY, 14TH FEBRUARY.

THE MASSACRE of the innocents at the University matriculation has been equally conspicuous in Madras. We are told that out of 2,647 candidates only 356 have been declared to have passed—20 in the first class, and 336 in the second.

RAJA SIVAPERSAD C. S. I. of Benares has liberally come forward in aid of the projected Industrial school at Allahabad. He has contributed Rs. 5,000 towards the establishment of the school, to which the Turner Memorial Fund is to be eventually devoted.

THE HINDU of Madras has the following: "The *Hindoo Patriot* is surprised that the Professorship of the Vernacular Literature in the Presidency College was hither to held by a European, and 2ndly that the salary has been reduced. Our contemporary will be much more surprised to learn that the Vernacular Translators to Government are all Europeans and the Telugu Translator is a German!!" This reminds one of the saying—bringing coal to Newcastle.

THE BOMBAY Government has passed the following Resolution:

"A case has recently been brought to the notice of Government in which a Chief Constable and some of his subordinates were charged with having fabricated false evidence of a robbery against *innocent* persons under Section 193, Indian Penal Code. The District Superintendent of Police in place of rendering assistance to the Magistrate in conducting the inquiry, and of attempting to facilitate the course of justice ranged himself conspicuously on the side of the accused persons, employed, without sanction, a Vakeel for the defence and exerted himself actively on their behalf to ensure their acquittal, which conduct obliged Government to reduce him from the appointment to one of a lower grade. His Excellency in Council, therefore considers expedient to announce publicly that when any officer so far forgets the functions of his office as to thwart instead of furthering the investigation of crime, he will be considered as unworthy of public employment in any capacity,

We hope the other local Governments will follow this good example.

WE UNDERSTAND that the Secretary of State has sanctioned for a period of three years, as a tentative measure, but with a view, if feasible, to their ultimate permanent adoption certain proposals regarding the entertainment of officers and establishments required for the Commissioner of Salt Revenue in Madras. These proposals, which were originally made by the Madras Government, involve an annual expenditure of Rs, 53,400 rising to Rs. 59,400, and include the appointment of two Deputy Commissioners, one native personal Assistant, as well as officers of subordinate establishments.

WE HEAR that the judicial scheme for Oudh has been sanctioned.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA have telegraphed to England offering to send a contingent of troops from India for service at the Cape if required.

THE LAST NUMBER of the *Indian Charivari* contains a capital cartoon, representing the Vice-Regal Council firing at the High Court for the abolition of British Judges. One can, however, hardly identify the Judges except the Chief Justice.

THE STUDENTS of the General Assembly's Institution had a farewell meeting in honor of their retiring Principal, Mr. Wilson. The scene was affecting. Mr. Hasti, the new Principal, spoke well.

WE HAVE been requested by Babu Rajnarain Dutt, Editor of "Bharatya Granthabali" to publish the following letter from Sir George Campbell:

7 Back, London E. C.

Sir,—I am in receipt of your kind present through last mail. I cordially thank you for the good opinion you have of me and for the best regards and kindness shown to me.

I wholly concur with your wise suggestion. I have a good faith upon the Bengalis, and I feel sympathy with them. I shall never forget to take lively interest for the people of Bengal when opportunity be available. * * The day before yesterday I attended a meeting held in the Abbey, and I referred your book to the committee. Mr Gulf a learned friend of mine well versed in oriental languages affirmed, that your book is ably written and a very valuable commentary on the Sanskrit texts of India. * * The only drawback for the improvement of your literature is, it seems to me, that the majority of the people love to write and read in English and have no feeling for their own, which is to be deeply regretted.

I beg to herewith enclose a bill of exchange for £5 as my trifling donation in aid of the publication of the remaining portion of the work.

I remain yours &c,
G. Campbell.

SATURDAY, 15TH FEBRUARY.

WE ARE sorry to record the death of Sir George Wingate. He and Mr. Goldsmid were the pioneers of the Revenue Survey of Bombay. He was deservedly regarded as a high authority on the Revenue system of the Western Presidency.

A CORRESPONDENT brings to our notice the hardships caused by the Dankuni drainage scheme. He mentions one instance:

SIR,—Summonses have been served by the Collector at Hugli on persons owning land in Chouk near Buddyabatty for the payment to Government of the sums they have been debited with on account of the Dankoonie Drainage. I know an instance in which the assessment is nearly 5 times the annual rent of the land, and the owner of the land being unable to satisfy the Government demand did not respond to the first notice of the Collector. A final notice has now been served upon this person demanding payment within one month in default of which his land will be sold and if the sale proceeds do not come up to the amount he is debited with, the balance will be realized from him as Government rent. So runs the final notice

We have heard numerous cases of hardship of this kind. The Dankuni scheme, it appears, has succeeded in improving many poor owners from off the land. The Government ought to make a full enquiry into the subject.

WE HEAR that the Government of India have under consideration the rules regarding the examination of candidates for rewards for knowledge of the oriental languages.

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THE INTRODUCTION of Post Cards into India to which the Secretary of State gave his sanction some months ago is, we understand, about to be carried out as soon as a supply of the cards are received. The sizes of the cards will be similar to those adopted for the English Post Cards; namely for inland cards 4¼ inches by about 2⅜ inches, and for the international cards 4¾ inches by about 3⅜ inches. The coat of arms which appears on the English Post card has been adopted for the Indian cards. The supply of Inland cards will be limited for the present to 20,000,000.

SOME OFFICIAL PAPERS received by last mail describe the difficulties encountered in the suppression of the cultivation of the puppy in China. Notwithstanding fines, and Imperial edicts against its growth and consumption, the result appears to be that more and more opium is produced and used each year.

IT IS PROBABLE that His Excellency the Viceroy will go to Lahore the first week in March.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED to state that General Roberts in removing the special correspondent of the *Standard* from the Kurrum field-force was acting under instructions of the Government of India.

WE HAVE RECIVED a copy of the prospectus of a new journal, called the *Indian Family Journal*. It will be issued from Madras. It will partake of the nature and characteristics of a newspaper and magazine combined, and will be *specially adapted* to meet the requirements of *Families in India*. It is in good hands. Mr. Montgomery, Editor of the Madras *Athenæum and Daily News*, will edit it. We wish the new journal every success.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals :— 1. Papers relating to the Collection and Preservation of the Records of Ancient Sanskrit Literature in India, Edited by Archibald Edward Gough, Professor in the Presidency College, and Principal of the Calcutta Madrissa. 2. Le Journal de Mlle. D'Arvers Nouvelle Ecrite en Francais par Toru Dutt, Jenne et celebre Hindone de Calcutta, Morte en 1877, (A novel in French by Miss Toru Dutt). 3. Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of British India for December 1878. 4. Trevandrum Almanac for 1879 5. Thirteenth Report of the Charitable Society of St. Vincent de Paul, Calcutta, for 1878. 6. National Magazine, Vol III No. 2. 7. Eighth Report of the St. Vincent's Home, for 1878. 8. Forty-eighth Annual Report of the Oriental Seminary for 1878. 9. Messrs. A. J. Parker & Co.'s Monthly illustrated price list of Types, Presses, &c., for February 1879. 10. Messrs. Thacker Spink & Co.'s Literary Circular for January 1879. 11. Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department on Registration Reports of the several provinces in India for 1877-78. 12. Memorial of the Behar Landholders Association regarding the Rent Bill. 13. Local Time Table Rates and Regulations of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway on and from 1st November 1878 to date. 14. Æsop's Fables translated into Sanskrit from the Marathi text of Sadashiv Kassinath Chhatre, by Narayan Balakrishna Godbole B.A., First Assistant Master, High School, Ahmednagore, Bombay, parts I and II. 15. A Manual of Domestic Medicine, part I. in Bengali, by B K. Dutta, Second Edition. 16. Koosoomika, a Romance in Bengali. 17. Parichárika, a monthly journal in Bengali Vol I No. 10 18. The Printers' Register, London, Vol XVIII, No. 187.

THERE WERE 306 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 8th February, of which 5 were from cholera, 24 from small-pox, 136 from fever, 45 from bowel complaints, 13 from lung diseases, 8 from dropsy and the rest from other causes. Ten children were still-born and 8 persons died from old age. The deaths among non-Asiatics and mixed races were 13.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London February 9—A convention has been concluded whereby England purchases the Crown domains in Cyprus.

11.—The 1st Dragoon Guards, the 17th. Lancers the 58th 91st and 94th Regiments, Battalion of the 21st and 60th two Batteries of Artillery, and thirty Engineers have been ordered to leave at once for the Cape.

12.—At the Electoral Banquet yesterday the first Lord of the Admiralty alluded to the disaster at the Cape which he deeply deplored He said reinforcements sufficient to terminate the struggle would leave within a week, and that Government had every confidence in Lord Chelmsford.

13*th*.—On the re-assembly of Parliament to-day the Premier made a statement to the effect that the Cabinet had decided to wipe out the recent disaster in Zululand, but deprecated discussion until the further publication of papers. The Cabinet anticipates the strict execution of the Treaty of Berlin. The Afghan expedition has virtually achieved its object, and satisfactory arrangements are now possible for the protection of the frontier, while preserving the independence of Afghanistan. It is hoped that the improving weather will tend to mitigate existing distress.

14*th*.—On the re-assembly of Parliament yesterday Lord Beaconsfield further said that we now hold the three chief highways of Afghanistan and hope to retain them. In the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer made a statement similar to that made in the House of Lords by the Premier. He also said, in reply to a question, that the India Government has asked the British Government to lend £2,000,000 for a term of years without interest. Obituary.—General Peel.

15*th* —The Under-Secretary of State for India, in reply to a question, said that the Government had received no information about the speech made by General Roberts at the Kurrum Darbar. In the House of Lords the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, Lord President of the Council said in reply to a question, that Government was sending a physician to Astrakhan. Major General H. H. Creadock, Newdigate, and Frederick Marshal have been ordered to the Cape. Consols 95, ⅛ lower.

Constantinople February 9 —The definitive treaty which was signed last night recognises the Berlin Treaty and annuls the St Stefano Treaty. An indemnity of 300 millions of paper roubles is agreed to, settlement to take place later.

St Petersburg February, 8.—It is announced that Sarts has defeated the Chinese and occupied Kashgar. The Russian Ambassador and Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs signed the definitive treaty of peace this evening. The evacuation commences on the 9th instant and terminates on March 10th Podgoritza has been formally [ceded] to Montenegro.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Thursday, the 20th Inst. at 7½ P. M.

Subject : Fundamental Phenomena of Static Electricity.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy on Saturday, the 22nd Inst., next, at 4 P. M.

Subject : Hydrogen and Oxygen.

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1879.

THE AFFGHAN QUESTION.

THE last number of the *Quarterly Review* contains a remarkable article on the Affghan question. It is headed—"Russia and the Indian Frontier." It is evidently inspired—at any rate it is believed to contain the views of the Government on the solution of the Affghan difficulty. If this writer is to be regarded as the exponent of the policy of Lord Beaconsfield, his Lordship evidently means to retrace the steps, which our troops have taken in advance. "When," says the writer, "we retired from Cabul in 1842, leaving the boy Shapoor Mirza in the Bala Hissar as the ostensible Governor, a Council of Regency was immediately formed to wield the executive power, and it is probable that if Yacub Khan, enfeebled as he is said to be both in body and mind by four years of rigid imprisonment, should prove unequal to the task of guiding the popular will in such a great emergency, a similarly self-elected body will be constituted out of the independent nobles of the city; but whether this be so or not, however the local government be carried on, we must await the issue of events in our encampment at Jellalabad. Sooner or later, it is presumed that some responsible official must come forward to learn our behests, for it is beyond all belief that another army should be assembled, or if assembled, should proceed to attack us in the plain; and for our own part we have no desire or intention, except in the last extremity to push our way upwards in a hostile manner through the spectre-haunted passes of Jugdellek and Khurd Cabul." Now, what makes the writer think that if we take our stand at Jellahabad Affghanstan will be at our feet. Is Jellalabad the less a territory of the Amir than other parts of Affghansthan? Is the Amir or his successor less likely to fight us, should the Affghans have resources to fight, if we should stop at Jellalabad than if we held the advanced position we have already taken? For our part we are inclined to agree with Sir Henry Norman that having given the Amir a good chastisement, we should now withdraw altogether, and make such arrangements with the Government of Affghansthan as may give us a voice in the determination of her relations with foreign powers. If the present war has done nothing else, it has opened the eyes of the Affghans to the hollowness of the promises of Russia. The *Reviewer* suggests the following scheme for the settlement of the Affghan dispute : "1. The foreign relations of the country to be entirely in our hands, no communication being permitted with a foreign power except through the British Resident as intermediary. 2. A British Resident to be permanently located at Cabul, with assistants wherever required; the functions of these officers, however, being entirely political, and not administrative. 3. The Cabul Government to surender formally all claim to the allegiance—virtually they have never possessed any—of the great border clans, the Mohmends, Afridis, Waziris, Orakzyes, Kakers, &c., leaving the British Government to make its own terms with the tribes in question. 4. Certain portions of Afghan territory to be annexed for the special purpose of rectifying the frontier; namely, *a*, the Khyber Pass and a tract at its upper end; *b*, the Koorum and Khost, and possibly other parallel valleys, forming the main line of communication in former times between the Valley of the Indus and the upper plateau of Ghazni and Cabul; *c*, a similar line of passage, if required, through the Gomal and Sakhi Sarwar Passes, with posts at the upper end of each; and *d*, the country intervening between Quetta and the Khojak Pass. 5. The right of placing garrisons temporarily in Jellalabad, Candahar, and Herat, whenever the interests of India may seem to require it." The plan proposed is certainly far more moderate than what had been suggested by some of the advocates of the war. A complete occupation of Affghansthan is out of the question. India has not the means to keep in subjection such a large, difficult, unproductive and expensive territory. Then politically it is of greater advantage to have a native power at the outpost of our frontier, through whom it would be more convenient to deal with any foreign aggressor than directly through our own agency. But the question is whether the annexation of the tracts of country indicated will from an administrative point of view be advantageous to India. The tribes that reside in these valleys are as intractable as any other tribes in Affghansthan. They cannot be expected to submit tamely to the British yoke. If what we hear be true, the tribes do not seem to be so much with us as we were led to suppose. The *Times of India*'s military correspondent with the Quetta column writes :

"I have seen mention made in the papers of the 'great friendliness' of the people in Pisheen and along our road. These statements, I am compelled to say, are perfectly untrue. One cannot help thinking they are communicated to interested persons, or by those who are perfectly ignorant on the subject. The real fact is, the Affghans are willing to sell anything for money, but that they hate us all the same. The Pathan sepoys all say 'We can get anything we like or go with perfect safety amongst the villages about, so long as we put on Affghan clothes, but if we go as Government sepoys, we should get our throats cut the moment the regiment leaves the neighbourhood.' It is not one now, who says so, but it is the same with all the Pathans, and as these latter are natives of the place, they are, in my opinion, much more to be relied on with regard to this matter, than any politicals however able. Our men have more than once been fired on while wandering in the neighbourhood of Gulistan Karez, and none but those who cannot well afford to go away have stayed in the villages."

Such is the attitude of the people of Affghansthan towards us. It would, therefore, be no easy task to reconcile any portion of them to our rule. Of course they may succumb to our physical force, but a nation cannot be held under subjugation by brute force alone. Then the cost of keeping them under British rule ought to be counted. It is sure to come to a very large amount, and is India prepared to pay it? We do not hesitate to say—no! India is poor, unable to pay her own way, groaning under taxation, desolated every third year as it has come to pass with famine, and subject to a drain of three or four millions of pounds annually on account of loss by exchange. How can India then pay for the tremendous cost of maintaining the administration of even the limited tracts indicated by the *Quarterly Review*? We do not say we should not take advantage of the present war. If we must have our eyes and ears at the outposts of Affghansthan, let us quarter British Residents at those outposts. It will be necessary to garrison those outposts for the protection of our officers, but let it be distinctly understood that the object of our Government is political influence and not territorial acquisition. We are disposed to think that the Affghan Government will not resist such a proposal, for it has now seen what reliance can be

placed upon Russian words. It will strengthen the position of Affghansthan to have such centres of British influence within its domains. Its interests will then be identified with those of our Government. What we want is that the two Governments should live as friends. And if our Government shews moderation in the hour of triumph, that moderation will be its best strength. TheAffghans will have seen that it is in our power to chastise them whenever necessary, and they will therefore, it may fairly be expected, be slow to give us cause of offence. It is true that there is not a strong Government at present in Affghansthan to deal with us, but our presence will help the formation of a strong Government. Shere Ali or Yakub or any other personage will be ready to restore order and tranquillity with the assistance of our Government, and whoever may be raised to the throne he will not, if we are not mistaken, wilfully risk it by a quarrel with his benefactor and protector.

ASSAM.

THE administration report of Assam, now lying before us, closes the last year of Colonel Keatinge's rule. It is always a delicate task for one administrator to record the acts of another, but Sir Stuart Bayley has performed his task dispassionately. The year 1877-78 in Assam was on the whole a favourable one to the agriculturist. In some districts, owing to an unreasonable rainfall, the *sali* rice crop partially failed, but this partial failure was counterbalanced by the abundant yield of the *aus* rice crop. On the whole, however, both these crops gave a fair outturn, and the yield of the other crops was not below the average. The rainfall during the year was somewhat unequally distributed: in the Brahmaputra Valley it was below, while in the Surma Valley and in the hill districts it was above, the average. The general condition of the people throughout the year appears to have been as prosperous as usual. The high prices of food-grains which generally prevailed were a result of extraneous circumstances; they were by no means an indication of local scarcity or distress. The public health throughout the year was generally fair, but cholera in an epidemic form visited the districts of Sylhet, Kamrup, Nowgong, and Darrang. In the latter district there was an especially severe outbreak of this disease, carrying off 2,204 persons. There were the usual number of deaths from malarious fevers. Small-pox prevailed in some districts. It is however candidly acknowledged that the vital statistics, being untrustworthy, throw no light on the general health of the people. With regard to our relations with tributary states and frontier affairs we observe that the chief event of the year was the despatch to Tipaimukh by the Manipur Durbar of a deputation authorized by the Maharaja to enter into negotiations with the Lushais, with a view to induce them to refrain from attacking certain Naga villages situated in Manipur territory. The deputation, however, was of a most informal character, and the negotiations came to nothing. With the exception of the Angami Nagas, our relations with the various tribes on this frontier were peaceable, and, on the whole, afforded no ground for disquiet. The hillmen attended during the year the several large annual fairs which are held mainly with a view to cultivate friendly relations with them, and their behaviour while in the plains was, with the exception of the Kapas Chor Akas and some thieving Nagas, good. A punitive expedition was despatched during the cold weather of 1877-78, to inflict punishment on the Angami Naga village of Mozema for a raid committed on the British Naga village of Gumaigaju in North Cachar. The expedition left Samaguting on the 6th December, 1877, and on the 8th idem Mozema was carried by assault. The Mozema men, on being driven out of their village, dispersed through the neighbouring hills and jungles, and some desultory fighting ensued; but finally they made overtures for peace, and terms, on the whole satisfactory, were imposed upon him. The objects of the expedition were, to a great extent, attained. The settlement work is going on. During the past year progress was made in the re-settlement of ilam estates in Sylhet, the re-settlement of other petty scattered estates in that district, the re-settlement of the Jaintia pergunnahs, the settlement of waste lands in Cachar, the re-settlement of the Eastern Duars in Goalpara, petty re-settlements in that district, and the ordinary annual settlements in Assam Proper. The re-settlement of the Eastern Duars, in the Goalpara district, has been completed. The system adopted has been that of direct settlement with the cultivator, and this has been approved by the Government of India in the case of three out of five of the Duars. Whether this system should finally be adopted in Duars Bijni and Sidli, is still under the Supreme Government's consideration. Leases numbering 161, and covering an area of 71,646 acres, were sold during the year under the Thirty-years' Lease Rules, against 63 leases, covering an area of 24,444 acres, sold in the preceding year. According to the report the "working of the police force throughout the year was satisfactory, and the general conduct of the men was, on the whole, good. The number of cognizable offences reported during the year was slightly in excess of the number of such cases reported in 1876, but the number of cases accepted as true was less than in the previous year. Such decrease, if it be the result of a real decrease of crime, may be deemed satisfactory. The result of the cases sent up by the police was much the same as in the preceding year." But general opinion we must confess does not tally with this account. There was an increase during the year in civil business, as compared with 1876, the number of suits instituted being 21,282, against 19,429 in the previous year. The increase occurred entirely in Sylhet, there having been a decrease in the number of institutions in the Valley districts and in Cachar. This decrease is attributed to various causes. The amount in litigation in the civil courts of the province during the year was Rs. 16,77,750, against Rs. 35,05,382 in 1876. The decrease is very marked; but we are told that it occurred altogether in the Valley districts, principally in Goalpara, and is due to the special series of cases instituted during the previous year in that district. Of the suits disposed of, eleven only exceeded Rs. 5,000 in value. There was an increase both in cases of the small cause court class and in rent suits. The ratio of civil suits to population in the Province during the year under report was 5 per cent. The decrease in the money value of suits ought to be looked into. There was a marked increase in the work of the Registration Department during the year under review, 12,342 documents having been registered, as compared with 9,004 documents registered in 1876-77, showing an increase in the total number of registrations of 37 per cent. With regard to agricultural improvement experimental sowings of wheat, barley, and oats were, as in the previous year, made at the Shillong Model Farm, and sowings were also made at a lower elevation. The agricultural experiments at the Shillong Farm have mostly been unsuccessful, and, financially speaking, the institution is a failure. The Forest Department displayed much activity during the year. The receipts amounted to Rs 1,34,325-11-3, and the expenditure to Rs 1,00,286-8-8, leaving at the close of the year a surplus of Rs. 34,039-2-7. The trade returns of Assam are very defective. According to the returns received, the total value of the articles imported during the year into Assam was Rs. 7,34,246, and the total value of the articles exported from the Province Rs. 2,47,950. These figures, however, cannot be considered to be trustworthy, as there are many almost insuperable difficulties in the way of collecting trade statistics in this Province, and the means available for their collection are most inadequate. The trade itself is of a petty character, and very limited. At the commencement of the year 1877, there were 135,807 immigrants in the province. During the year, 31,897 immigrants were added by importation, and 54,815 were otherwise added. Thus, the total number of the immigrants employed in the province during the year under review was 222,519. 7,465 deaths occurred, 4,724 adults deserted, 53,111 immigrants were otherwise deducted, that is, by determination of contract, by redemption under Section 137 of Act VII. (B.C.) of 1873, by cancelment of contract, and so on. The total number thus removed being 65,300, the total number of immigrants remaining in the Province at the end of the year was 157,219, showing an increase of 21,412 in the immigrant population of the Province. The death-rates among the labourers from Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and Chota Nagpur during the year compare unfavorably with the death-rates among the same classes of labourers in the year 1876. The death-rate among labourers from the North-Western Provinces continues to be lamentably high:—

		Death-rate. 1876.	1877.
North-Western Provinces ...	Men	11·37	15·11
	Women ...	9·23	9·02

We are not told what measures are being taken to prevent this high rate of mortality. We will recur to this subject in a future issue.

LIFE OF AN INDIAN MISSIONARY.

THE mere missionary, we cannot conceal, is regarded with some jealousy in this country. If there is any one thing regarding which the feelings of the people are strong, it is their religion. They are ready to give their lives for the sake of their religion. And it is therefore not a matter of wonder that they should regard with jealousy, if not a stronger feeling, the labours of a foreigner, whose professed object is to subvert their national religion. On abstract grounds the Christian Missionary's vocation is not open to reasonable objection. He is a messenger of peace he uses arguments and facts and appeals to reason and feeling to commend his own faith to his hearers; he does not resort to force of any kind; he invites enquiry and discussion, and if any one becomes converted to his religious persuasion, the conversion is a voluntary act on the part of the convert. But all missionaries are not alike. There are high-ways and bye-ways in the region of proselytism, and the bye-ways are not unfrequently devious paths. Baby-conversion has become a bye-word in misssionary annals. Then conversion of any kind is a serious blow to the domestic and social cosmogny of the Hindus, and their feelings are naturally arrayed against the man, who considers it his mission to separate son from parents, husband from wife, brother from brothers and sisters, and the like. But the Hindus are a tolerant people; they appreciate kindness, sympathy, good will, generosity, benevolence, and philanthropy, and in the man, who possesses these virtues, they not unfrequently forget the mere missionary. There are scores of instances on record, which shew how attached they have been to missionaries of the philanthropic type. John Carey, John Wilson, Alexander Duff, John Clarke Marhman, Alexander Lacroix, James Long, William Bomwetsch, and many others could be named, whose large-hearted philanthropy drew troops of native friends to them. Only the other day we had it from the lips of a widow of a German missionary labouring for many years in the district of Burdwan, how kindly were her husband, herself and children treated by the people around them. Her husband suddenly died leaving her and some seven children. Lost in grief she could not think of her domestic arrangements, nor had she any spare cash at home. The khansama, a faithful and devoted servant, however, supplied all their wants. The villagers, generally poor men, brought them milk, rice, vegetables, fish, in fact all that they could supply from their own stores. And the Maharaja of Burdwan gave them a pension. Now all this indicates a feeling far higher and purer than mere sectarianism can call forth. But this trait in the Indian character is not generally known or appreciated.

Dr. John Wilson of Bombay was a missionary of the philanthropic type. He was an earnest Christian, and also an earnest man, and in the catholicity of his heart he did work, which, apart from his religious vocation, endeared him immensely to the Indian community, and wreathed round him laurels, which do not ordinarily fall to the lot of a foreigner in India. Dr. George Smith has done a service to the cause of Indian literature, progress and humanity by recording the life and career of such a truly good and great man. The reader may recognize in Dr. Smith the Serampore *Friend* of old. The book

before us we are happy to say is not conceived in the old Serampore spirit. He is of course an out-and-out advocate of proselytism in India, but we will not quarrel with him on that score. Missionary labours in India have practically come to a dead-lock, and our countrymen are not therefore particularly anxious about them. But Dr. John Wilson lived for India, and if his biography is a record of his intellectual powers, rare moral worth, great Christian devotion, noble self-sacrifice and love of humanity, it is also a record of the enlightened teleration of the Hindu mind, its appreciation of real goodness, irrespective of the stamp of sectarianism, its sympathy with the lofty in thought and character, and its readiness to forget the distinctions of race and creed in the advancement of science and the well-being of society. Possessed of a richly stored mind, great Indian experience, and thorough mastery over words Dr. Smith has given us a noble picture of the noblest Missionary of Western India. The book is a vivid portraiture not only of the career of the great Missionary but of society in Bombay for well nigh half a century. As he says in his preface, "for forty-seven years a public man and a missionary Dr. Wilson worked, he wrote, he spoke, and in countless ways he joyfully toiled for the people of India. While viceroys and governors, officials and merchants, scholars and travellers, succeeded each other and passed away all too rapidly, he remained a permanent living force, a mediator between the natives and the governing class, an interpreter of the varied Asiatic races, creeds, and longings, to their alien but benevolent rulers. Nor was his work for his own countrymen less remarkable, in its degree, than his life of self-sacrifice for Hindoos and Muhammadans, Parsees and Jews, outcastes and aborigines, and his building up of the indigenous Church of India. His influence maintained an English standard of morality and manners in society, while he was the centre of a select group of administrators, not confined to Bombay, like Sir Donald M'Leod, to mention only the dead. As an Orientalist and scholar, the power of his memory was only less remarkable than the ardour of his industry; his linguistic instinct was regulated by the philosophy with which his native country is identified, and all were directed by the loftiest motive and the purest passion that can inflame the breast. Wealth and honours he put from him, save when he could make them also ministers in the work of humanity. From Central India to Central Africa, and from Cabul to Comorin, there are thousands who call John Wilson blessed. His hundreds of educated converts and catechumens are the seed of the Church of Western India. Every missionary and student of India Missions must sit at his feet." Such was the man, whose life Dr. Smith has written. From early life Dr. Wilson evinced a religious turn of mind. He was called "priest" by his school-fellows. Dr. Smith says: "Had he become the apostle of a superstitious mysticism, like Gooroo Nanuk, the founder of the Sikh dissent from Hindooism, the same stories might have been told of the great Christian Gooroo. For Nanuk, too, was the son of the chief "portioner" of the common of a village near Lahore, and he failed to keep his father's buffaloes from the cultivated fields. Nanuk never played like other children, so that the Hindoos, said, "Some god is in him." On the second of Andrew Wilson's sons fell the duty of helping in the farm, and of driving the cattle to the nearest fair of St. Boswell's. From infancy John revealed himself as meant for a very different lot. When a baby he almost alarmed his mother by speaking before he could walk, and with an intelligence unprecedented in the experience of the neighbours. So the Mussulman villagers had said of Nanuk, "A holy man of God has been born!" As he grew up John Wilson was to his school-fellows "the priest," by which name he was always known among them. His early developed tendencies brought him into trouble. On one occasion the boy was found preaching from a hollow tree behind Thirlestane Castle to the people who were sauntering home on the Sacrament Sunday evening, and was chastised for what seemed to his parents an offence." How one spark is enough to ignite the smouldering soul is seen notably in the case of Dr. Wilson. It is thus stated by himself in a "diary of religious experience" which he began to write on his twentieth birthday, but did not continue beyond his departure for India:

When about the age of three years, I was put to sleep in the same bed with my aged grandfather by my father's side. He was the first person, if I, remember rightly, who communicated to me any knowledge about God and my soul. I remember well the effect his instructions, by the blessing of God, produced upon my mind: the impressions which were then conveyed to me have never been wholly removed from me. I can never forget the favour with which he engaged in his evening private devotions, and the feeling with which at such times he repeated the twenty-third Psalm, especially the concluding verse—

'Goodness and mercy all my life
Shall surely follow me.
And I in God's house for evermore,
My dwelling-place shall be.'

John Wilson arrived at Bombay in 1828, and at once threw his whole soul into his work. He commenced to master the Indian languages, and to mix with the people freely and heartily. Although we cannot go the length Dr. Smith does in extolling Dr. Wilson's oriental scholarship, we gratefully acknowledge that he rendered signal services to the cause of oriental literature. From the beginning of his Indian career Dr. Wilson was a most active member of the Asiatic Society of Bombay. He was a warm friend of high education. He was we might say the main pillar of the Bombay University. He used to take a lively interest in the intellectual and social progress of the people of Bombay. He was their philosopher, friend and guide in all public movements not professedly of a political character. And the people of Bombay were not ungrateful to him. Dr. Smith thus describes this incident in the history of the life of Dr. Wilson:

As the 14 of February 1869 approached, the leaders of all the communities in Bombay European and Asiatic, resolved to honour their foremost man on that the fortieth anniversary of his arrival in Western India. Mr. Sassoon, the Jewish Millionnaire, and Dr. Bhau Daji, the most learned reforming Brahman, were active in the movement, side by side with Mr. James Taylor, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Asiatic Society and with the Secretary of the Committee, Mr. James Douglas. The long roll of subscribers' and signatures in many Languages on the parchment sheets, represents all races, creeds and classes in the East and all varieties of Christian sects. Although New Bombay was still suffering from the ruin and apprehension that followed the cotton Mania, and the work was rapidly done, upwards of Rs. 21000 (£2100) was presented to the Missionary on a silver salver wrought by native artists and bearing the inscription, in Sanscrit:—"This salver was presented to the Rev. John Wilson D. D. F. R. S. at a meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay, as a mark of esteem for his high personal character, and in acknowledgement to his great services to India in the cause of education and philanthropy." The design represents him as a missionary standing under the sacred peepul tree, a Hindoo temple and figure of Rama behind, and before him a crowd of Asiatics of every colour and caste in Western India, from the learned Brahman to the ignorant peasant. The Governor, Sir Seymour Fitzerald, presided at a great meeting in the Town Hall of Bombay, on the 15 February 1869, and made the presentation. The Chief Justice, Sir Richard Couch, assisted. A loving letter was read from Sir Bartle Frere, and the other speakers were Mr. Sassoon and Dr. Bhau Daji, Dr. Wilson thus reported the event to Miss Margaret Dennistoun:—"It is wonderful to think that gratification has been felt with the issue through the whole of India. Only one element of my felicitation (I was humble rather than exulted) was wanting—the sympathy of her, the beloved one who was so lately removed from me. I have been weeping whenever I have been thinking of this deprivation. I always felt that one quiet glance of her loving and approving eye was better to me than the applause of the multitude. Her love was always an emblem to me of that of the Saviour Himself." It was characteristic of his whole career and of his unfailing tact, that agreeing to use the interest only in his philanthropic and literary labours, he should designate the capital sum to aid the higher studies of the youth of Bombay, "in a form which will be agreeable alike to my European and Native friends." The fund has accordingly devolved on the University of Bombay for the foundation of the John Wilson Philological Lectureship, to which his friend and executor, Professor Peterson, has been the first to be appointed. Dr. Wilson desired that lectures may thus be delivered "by a competent European, or Native scholar, annually elected for the purpose on either of the following classes of languages and the literature in which they are embodied:—Sanscrit and the Prakrit languages derived from it; Hebrew, and the other Shemitic languages; Latin and Greek; English, viewed in connection with Anglo-Saxon and its other sources."

The address of the inhabitants of Bombay, followed by one from the Hindoos and Mohamedans of Nasik, from which he had been almost expelled in his first missionary tour, reviewed the whole course of Dr. Wilson's work for the people, and thus expressed their own special gratitude: As citizens of Bombay we thankfully acknowledge that the credit of this city has been upheld by the personal courtesy and learned aid which distinguished foreigners and others, coming hither as visitors or for purposes of Oriental research or Christian philanthropy, have always received from you, as acknowledged by them subsequently in their published writings or otherwise.

But again, as in 1842, it was left to the Asiatic Society to review his contributions to scholarship, and to the University to acknowledge his work for the higher education. Never before in its history had there been such a concourse of the members of that society as on the 17th February 1870, when it was known that Dr. Wilson had been summoned to his native country once more, to fill the highest office which the democratic Scotish Church can confer, that of annual Moderator of the General Assembly. The Governor who presided, after stating the thanks of Government for his political services, which, "as regards our relation with the people in trying times, have been of the utmost value," declared it a happy thing that one who had been able to combine the fearless assertion of what he believed to be true with a conciliatory demeanour and tender respect for the belief of others, had been summoned to take the chief part in the Government of a religious body who had sacrificed much for the truth at a time when religious discussion too often means animosity and estrangement. Mr. Justice Tucker, Dr. Bhau Daji, Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Framjee, the Portuguese Dr. J. N. Mendonca, Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, and Messrs Wedderburn and Connon, told successively what Dr. Wilson had done for scholarship, for literature, for education, for progress of all kinds.

Dr. Wilson died in September 1875. All Bombay lamented his loss. Dr. Smith says: "How all Bombay, how half India, made great lamentation for John Wilson, and carried him to his burial, the journals of the day record. The Governor, Council and Judges; University Vice-Chancellor, General, and Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy; Missionaries, Chaplains, and Portuguese Catholics; the converts, students, and school children; Asiatics and Africans of every caste, creed, and hue, reverently followed all that was mortal of the venerated philanthropist, for two hours as the bier was borne from "the Cliff" along Malabar Hill, and down the road which sweeps round the head of the Black Bay to the Free Church on the Esplanade, and then to the last-resting place." Thus passed away the Prince of Missionaries in Bombay. Dr. Smith's splendid book is a fitting tribute to his glorious memory. It has other value than what it possesses as a biography. The sketches of the career of some of the Bombay Governors, of the state of Indian public opinion on various questions of the day during the last half century, of the progressive developement of native society, and of the practical effects of direct rule of the Crown, are exceedingly interesting and valuable.

THE PLEADERS' AND MUKTEARS' BILL.

IN 1865 the first Consolidation Act relating to Pleaders and Muktears was passed. Since then three other tinkering Acts were passed. The fourth is now on the *tapis*. The present Bill was originally a small measure, but it has since been expanded into a consolidation Act. We will confine ourselves in the present article to some of its salient points. In the first place this Bill is made applicable to the territories respectively administered by the Lieutenant Governors of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, the North Western Provinces and the Punjab, and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh and Assam. But any other Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, extend all or any of the provisions of the rest of this Act to the whole or any part of the territories under its administration. But the Bombay High Court we observe is much opposed to the

extension of this law to the Western Presidency. Sir Michael Westropp, the Chief Justice of Bombay, says, "I do not suppose that the Local Government would extend Act XX of 1865, either wholly or partially, to its territories against the advice of the High Court in these territories. Our experience of the Government of Bombay leads me to this conclusion." But he has serious objections to the extension of the Act at all to Bombay. He remarks: "We have no Muktears nor Revenue Agents, and I still think, as we did in 1871, that the introduction of them into this presidency would be the establishment of a nuisance from which we fortunately are now exempt. I know not of any advocates here for such a measure." We think this is a very fair objection. If the circumstances of Bombay are different, it ought to be dealt with separately. Then we observe the Bill makes a distinction between Vakils and Attorneys of the High Court in respect to their respective privileges. Thus Section 4 provides that "every person now or hereafter entered as an Advocate or Vakil on the roll of any High Court under the Letters Patent constituting such Court shall, notwithstanding anything herein contained, be entitled as such to practise in any Court in British India other than a High Court on whose roll he is not entered, or in any such Court with the permission of the Court, and in any Revenue-office, subject nevertheless to the rules in force relating to the language in which the Court or office is to be addressed by pleaders or Revenue-agents. Provided that no such Vakil shall be entitled to practise under this section before a Judge of the High Court, Division Court, or High Court exercising original jurisdiction." Section 5 says: "Every person now or hereafter entered as an Attorney on the roll of any High Court shall, notwithstanding anything herein contained, be entitled as such to practise in any Court of British India other than a High Court established by Royal Charter and in any Revenue-office." Sir Richard Couch gave the attorneys the privilege of practising on the appellate side of the High Court. Is it intended to withdraw this privilege? This is what we do not clearly understand. We were not quite in favour of the extension of the privilege, when it was first conceded, but as the attorneys are now enjoying that privilege, we do not think it would be right to take it away from them. Then we do not see the justice of excluding pleaders of one High Court from another, if they possess the necessary language qualification, when there is no restriction upon the appearance of Barristers. There ought to be uniformity of practice in this respect.

The most important question raised in connection with this Bill is the enrolment of the mooktears in the High Court under this Bill. This question, it appears from Mr. Whitley Stoke's statement, has been raised by Sir Richard Garth. In 1871 the Bengal High Court passed the following rules on the subject:

I. Persons who have hitherto practised as mooktars on the Appellate Side of the High Court, and, also persons desiring so to practise, may apply to be admitted and enrolled as mooktars in the High Court.

II. No person so applying shall be admitted, except he shall satisfy the Court as to his character and competency.

III. Every person so applying, on being approved by the Court, shall, before he is admitted and enrolled as a mooktar, be required to give security in the sum of Rs. 2,000 for his honesty and good conduct, for his compliance with the rules and orders of the High Court, and for the faithful discharge of his duties towards the Court and towards his employers.

IV. Every person admitted and enrolled as a mooktear of the High Court shall be at liberty—

(1) to instruct counsel or vakeel;

(2) to inspect the records of any civil or criminal case in which he is engaged as mooktear, and, if necessary, to obtain copies of any papers or documents in order to the preparation of a brief or instructions for the counsel or vakeel employed, or to be employed, in the case;

(3) to deposit in the office money or securities on behalf of his clients;

(4) to withdraw moneys or securities deposited on account of his clients;

(5) to receive back original or other documents filed in any case, after the case shall have been completely disposed of;

(6) and, generally, to do all other such duties on behalf of his clients as mooktears are now, according to the existing practice in the Court, empowered to do; provided that no moneys, securities, or documents shall be handed out to any mooktears, except on production of a special or general power-of-attorney under the hand of his client, and duly registered, authorizing him to receive the same.

V. Mooktears within the first fortnight in January in every year, or on the occasion of taking out or renewing their certificates, shall be required to satisfy the Registrar as to the state of their securities.

These rules were, however, opposed by the pleaders and ultimately withdrawn. They were declared by a majority of the Judges to be *ultra vires*. The Chief Justice, however, contends that the construction of the law by the majority of the Judges was incorrect, and that on grounds of public policy the mooktears ought to be brought under the control of the High Court. It is proposed by this Bill to clear up the doubts entertained as to the power of the High Court to admit mooktears into the body of practitioners. The position of the mooktears was thus explained in a letter of the late Babu Kissen-kishore Ghose, the then Senior Government Pleader, to the Bar Library:

With regard to the resolution arrived at by the barristers, discountenancing any allowance to Mooktars by way of remuneration or commission, on behalf of the pleaders of the Appellate High Court, as well as on my own part, I beg to state that, in their, and my opinion, it is not expedient or necessary to adopt the Resolution adverted to.

Neither do the pleaders concur in the animadversion contained in the Resolution, that there is impropriety in remunerating mooktears, out of the fees paid by them as vakeels, inasmuch as such remuneration is voluntarily paid to a mooktear to aid and assist the vakeel in the conduct of the appeal, from the time of its institution to the hearing, during which interval the mooktear has many important duties to perform in connection with the case, which otherwise would devolve on the pleader to execute, and the latter is thereby saved much detail and trouble, and has therefore little more to do than to act as an advocate at the trial.

An intelligent and laborious mooktear is of the greatest service to a pleader, who is only too happy to obtain his assistance, occupied, as the pleader is throughout the day, in oral arguments in Court; and being invariably deprived of the personal presence and assistance of his client, can only look for aid to the mooktear, who has the confidence of the principal, and is the medium between the client and vakeel.

Referring also to section 7 of Act I of 1846, wherein it is provided—

"That parties employing authorized pleaders in the said Courts shall be at liberty to settle with them by private agreement the remuneration to be paid for their professional services, and that it shall not be necessary to specify such agreement in the vakalutnamah,"

and also to section 8—

"And it is hereby enacted that private agreements between parties and their pleaders respecting the remuneration to be paid for professional services shall not be enforced otherwise than by a regular suit."

It appears to the pleaders and myself, that we in no wise contravene the law or act improperly by making our own arrangements for fees at our own will and discretion; and the system complained of by the Bar being one long established, and perfectly understood both by the clients and pleaders, we see no reason to make any alteration in our practice, and therefore regret we cannot concur in carrying out the Resolution suggested by the Bar.

I wish also to add one remark as to the extent of the power and authority of mooktears, with which fact, perhaps, you may not be acquainted. Nearly every suitor in the Mofussil has his specially constituted mooktear in the Court to whom instructions are given to retain particular pleaders or barristers. It is very rarely the case that a mooktear appoints a pleader without the sanction of his principal; so that the mooktear having little or nothing to do with the selection of the vakeel after the latter has been appointed, really acts as his subordinate in supplying the necessary information to qualify the vakeel to argue the case at the hearing.

The mooktears are thus an essential element of the High Court. In the interest of the public it is necessary that they should be treated as officers of the Court and subjected to its rules and regulations. The only question is whether it should be ruled that the barristers and pleaders should take no brief except though the mooktears. Wealthy suitors are generally in the habit of entertaining mooktears, and they will not suffer if they are required to transact business with the pleaders through their agency. But there are poor suitors, who cannot afford to come through the intervention of mooktears. They communicate direct with the pleaders. If they are denied this privilege, they will be subject to serious inconvenience and loss. The tax on justice in the shape of stamp fees, pleader's fees, process fees, translation fees, and printing charges, has already become so heavy that many a poor person find it hard to seek for justice. And we hope the legislature will not further add to the difficulties they already encounter. We are glad that this Bill provides for the admission of pleaders into the Presidency Small Cause Courts. Some rules on the subject have become absolutely necessary.

The following scale of fees is laid down under this Bill:

FEES FOR CERTIFICATES.

I.

For a certificate authorizing the holder to practise as a Pleader—

(a.) In the High Court and any subordinate Court—rupees fifty;

(b.) In any Court of Small Causes in a Presidency-town—rupees twenty-five

(c.) In all other subordinate Courts—rupees twenty-five.

6

(d.) In the Courts of Subordinate Judges, Munsifs, Magistrates, Assistant Commissioners, Extra Assistant Commissioners and Tahsildars, and in Courts of Small Causes outside the Presidency-towns—rupees fifteen:

(e) In the Moonsifs' Courts and any Court of first instance not hereinbefore specially mentioned—rupees five.

II.

For a certificate authorizing the holder to practise as a Mukhtar—

(f.) In the High Court and any subordinate Court—rupees twenty-five:

(g.) In any Court of Small Causes in a Presidency-town—rupees fifteen:

(h.) In all other subordinate Courts—rupees fifteen.

(i.) In the Courts of Subordinate Judges, Moonsifs, Magistrates, Assistant Commissioners, Extra Assistant Commissioners and Tahsilders, and in Courts of Small Causes outside the Presidency-towns—rupees ten:

(j.) In the Munsifs' Courts and any Courts of first instance not hereinbefore specially mentioned—rupees five.

III.

For a certificate authorizing the holder to practise as a Revenue-Agent—

(k) In the office of Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority and in any office subordinate to such Authority—Rupees fifteen:

(l) In the office of a Commissioner and in any office subordinate to a Commissioner—rupees ten:

(m) In the office of a Collector and in any office subordinate to a Collector—rupees five.

The scale of fees seems to be somewhat high. The profession is so crowded that in many cass the pleaders can hardly meet their conveyance charges. But at the same time we cannot deny that such a lucrative profession as law is a legitimate subject for taxation.

BEHAR ON THE RENT BILL.

BEHAR, we are glad to observe, is shewing life. It made a tremendous noise against the Bengal Irrigation Bill, and that Bill has been practically abandoned. It has established a Landholders' Association, which watches the interests of the landed classes. It has now spoken out on the new Rent Bill. We have received a copy of the memorial adopted at the landholders' meeting. We will notice some of the salient points. The memorial thus sets forth the objections to the occupancy clauses of the Bill:

That a mere holding is not to give a right of occupancy in the lands held by a ryot.

It is proposed to repeal section 6 of the *old* law, which provides that "every ryot who shall have cultivated or held land for a period of twelve years, shall have a right of occupancy in the land so cultivated or held by him." Instead of this, the present Bill proposes to enact that "every ryot who shall hold land for a period of twelve years and cultivate the same either with his own hands, or by means of hired labourers, shall have a right of occupancy, &c." Now, whatever may have been the original intention of the Legislature in enacting section 6 of Act X of 1859, it has long since come to be understood that mere holding for agricultural purposes for 12 years, though without actual cultivation with the ryot's own hand, or by means of hired labourers gives the ryot a right of occupancy with respect to the lands so held. This proves in some cases an important privilege to the ryots, when for instance they are widows, infants, or infirm old men unable to cultivate with their own hands, or wanting the means to engage hired labour. In such cases under the old law their right of occupancy would remain intact as long as they paid their rent to the zemindars by getting the lands cultivated under the "battaia" system, or otherwise. Again, under the present law the occupancy right of the ryot remains intact with respect to a holding under the Bhowlee tenure, though the ryot, through want of means or other cause, may not cultivate all the lands comprised in it. Doubtless in many cases this involves some hardship to the zemindar, for he gets as rent for the entire holding only his share of the produce of the portion of the lands cultivated. The right has, however come to be recognised in such cases for a series of years, and, as your memorialists have observed it proves at times a most valuable right to the ryots, and no honest zemindar would care to see them deprived of it. Similarly, under the old law occupancy rights have accrued with respect to lands held for purposes incidental to agriculture, though not for actual cultivation, as also with respect to lands held by ryots for grazing purposes. The present Bill by defining occupancy rights more stringently would, however, clearly deprive the ryot of the right in such cases. The Bill also makes continuous cultivation necessary and does not provide for such causes as illness of the ryot &c.

The memorialists we are afraid are mistaken in thinking that the new occupancy clause will deprive holders of lands of their tenures, who cannot cultivate them with their own hands such as widows, infants, infirm, and old men, or who go in shares with the actual cultivator in the profits of cultivation under the Bhowali system. The Bill makes special provisions on that point. Any ryot may cultivate land by means of hired labor or in copartnership with the actual cultivator. As for sub-letting the memorialists remark:

"The power of sub-letting impliedly given by the law to the occupancy ryots under this clause has been recognized by the High Court in a series of rulings and acted on by the ryots in many cases. In some cases this power has no doubt been abused; but it has proved of undoubted use in the case of infirm old men, widows, infants, and the like—classes whose rights and privileges the Government of this country is always very careful to guard."

But two persons cannot have the same right. If sub-letting is allowed, the actual cultivator, the man, the sweat of whose brow makes the land yield her produce, suffers. But Behar will not be affected by the provisions prohibiting sub-letting. The memorialists themselves admit that there is not much sub-infeudation in Behar, and so it will not be affected one way or another by the prohibition of sub-letting.

The memorial strongly puts the objections to the proposal for the transfer of occupancy tenure. It says:

"In the next place your memorialists will notice the changes which materially affect the vested rights of the zemindar. These changes are—

a.—The making occupancy rights acquired under the rent law transferable. With whatever restrictions the right may be surrounded, there can be no question that it is a new right, created in favour of the ryots by subtracting so much from the sum of zemindary rights.

b.—The depriving zemindars of the power of evicting their occupancy tenants for non-payment of arrears and giving them instead a doubtful right of bringing occupancy rights to sale.

c.—As a corollary of the changes noted above, depriving zemindars of the power of choosing their own tenants in cases where under the present law, they have enjoyed this undoubted right.

d.—The depriving them of the power of evicting even tenants-at-will in certain cases. It is proposed to repeal section 22 of the old law, and under section 29 of the present Bill a ryot holding a non-transferable tenure can only be ejected in case of a decree for arrears of rent when the plaintiff has included in his plaint a prayer for the ejectment of defendant, and when the amount of the decree is not paid into Court within 15 days from the date of the decree.

e.—As a corollary to the above, occupancy rights will accrue to tenants-at-will whether the zemindars will or will not, provided only such tenants-at-will do not make default in payment of rent decree against them, and all ryots whatever their status will come to have transferable right in the land. This change, like those previously noticed, seriously affect the interests of the zemindars.

How the rights stood previous to the enactment of Act X. of 1859, is not at all the question at present. Since the date of that enactment, a period of 20 years has elapsed, and the rights of parties have been defined and possess now all the value of vested rights. Unless therefore, a case of grave necessity be made out in the interest of the parties concerned, your memorialists would most respectfully submit that legislative interference is absolutely uncalled for. The question, therefore, is—Has such a case of grave necessity been made out? This grave necessity admittedly does not exist in the case of the zemindars. Does it then exist in the interest of the ryots? Both parties to the discussion admit that the condition of the ryots is improving day by day under the present law. The rights and privileges accorded to them under Act X. of 1859 are sufficient for their protection and the improvement of their condition, if they can only be made to understand and take care of those rights. That they have come to a better understanding of those rights, and profited in many cases from standing by them, is an undoubted fact.

As respects Behar the testimony is clear.

Mr. Molony, the late Commissioner of Behar, while advocating the *laissez faire* policy as respects the rent question in Behar, remarked "Tenants are awakening to a knowledge of their rights, and this knowledge will spread." A striking confirmation of this is to be found in the Government Resolution on the Administration Report of the Patna Division of the present year. The fact that the condition of the ryots of Bengal Proper has materially improved under the present system is also borne out by the opening speech of the Hon'ble Mover of the Bill. Where is, then, the grave necessity that would justify the unsettlement of laws under which the condition of the ryots has improved? Where is the grave necessity justifying (your memorialists hope to be excused for the use of a strong expression) the confiscation of a part of the zemindar's rights without awarding him compensation in return?

But we believe it is not intended to extend this Bill to Behar. A separate measure, if we mistake not, is intended for that province. So Behar need not be alarmed. The memorialists are not satisfied with the proposed summary procedure. They say that the present procedure is expeditious enough, but that if there is delay, it is due to the paucity of munsiffs to dispose of suits as quickly as might be wished. The Behar memorial and the discussions upon the Bill generally make it clear that the Rent Act ought to be amended as a whole and not piece-meal. We may notice this point in a future issue.

We are glad that Behar has spoken out plainly and forcibly. We have no doubt that its memorial will have due effect on the legislature.

THE RENT BILL.

III.

WE have received the following communications on the Rent Bill:

I.

I. The proposed law is not necessary for the benefit of the landlord class in consideration of several services rendered by them to the State, as they have got the rarest boon—the permanent settlement. They have been enhancing the rent payable by their tenants, and, year by year, increasing their income whilst the revenue payable by them to the State remains unaltered for ever.

II. About three-fourths of the rents are collected from the Bengal peasantry without having recourse to Courts of Justice.

III. The realization of not more than a fourth part of their rents is worked out by the machinery of law; and this is the state of things only where there is dispute between landlord and tenant for the payment of exorbitant, inequitable, and enhanced payment of rent, abwab, and so forth. It is therefore deplorable that for satisfaction of the avarice of landholders the happiness of the dumb millions is to be sacrificed.

2. The Bill is one-sided, partial, and inequitable, because it gives new rights and benefits to the landlords, and nothing to the dumb poor peasants except opening a door to increased misery and oppression. The supporters of the Bill may say that right of occupancy has been made transferable, but it is not a new right. The tenants have already gained this right by prescription and custom and also by the law laid down by the highest tribunal of the country. This provision in the Bill is a pretence only for destroying the right of tenants to sublet their tenures, which they have been enjoying before the commencement of the British Rule. To make a sub-lease legal at the will of the landlord, would be to bring about the following wrongs and oppressions

(*a*) Landlord's consent to sub-letting will be mercenary, and a door for new abwabs will be opened,

(*b*) The middle-class and others, holding tenure, incapable of cultivating lands themselves, will be deprived of enjoying them at their own convenience; and circumstances will occur to force upon them the necessity to give their tenures up, or, unwillingly to convey them to others at a disadvantageous price, or, at least, to sublet them by the immoral payment of enormous bribe to their landlords.

(c) Most of our cultivators are poor and have no tenures; hence those having no tenures will be deprived of their livelihood by cultivating lands by means of taking sub-tenures, or at least, at an equitable and fair rate of rent whether in money or in kind, and ultimately be reduced to beggars, day-labourers, and thieves.

Whilst the absolute prohibition of sub-letting will be attended with disaster to the country and its people, the suggestion of my humble self will be beneficial both to the landlords and tenants (including sub-tenants).

The provisions of the Bill should be modified in this way:—

The courts of justice will recognise sub-leases except where the realization of landlord's dues is jeopardized thereby, and any sub-tenant shall by holding lands for twelve years gain a right of occupancy against his superior tenant but not against the landlord. Sub-letting any part of any holding shall be legal and right of occupancy shall not be lost by granting a sub-lease.

3. Mr. Editor, the supporters of the Bill may say, courts of justice will, in necessary cases, grant to the ryots the right of putting defence in improper rent suits instituted against them. This we think, is nothing but a scientific rectification of the difficulties met by landholders in succeeding in their unrighteous rent suits. Call upon Civil Courts to furnish the Council with the results of all the rent suits instituted since the Rent Act of 1859 has come into force, and you will be startled to find that 90 per cent of defended suits have been dismissed and why? Because the suits were false and improper. These decisions of the courts of justice are, in the landlords' precious estimation, obstacles to their way of speedily realizing rents through courts of justice. Unable to fight out their battles for enhancing equitable rents either by direct means or by unrighteous and indirect means (by harassing their tenants by ordinary rent suits), our landholders are about to win over the master of the Bengal Council by their constant colorable petitions and memorials to the authorities, and articles in newspapers, through the agency of their influential Associations and representatives in Council. The dumb, poor and ignorant tenantry should not be denied the right of defending rent suits which they have been enjoying since the commencement of the administration of British justice in Bengal. The Bill ought to be altered in this part, and the tenant's right of defence should be made absolute, and not dependent on the permission of Courts and deposit of the amount of his landlord's claim. Courts are not easily accessible to the poor class, and it would not be out of place also to say that the Courts love *ex parte* cases but not too many contested ones.

4. The condition of the previous deposit of claims in all rent suits, or of furnishing security for the amount in order to entitle the tenants to contest the justness of the claims, will seriously tell upon the poor peasantry; but making their defence conditional on the deposit or otherwise of the uncontested parts of the claims will be equitable and beneficial to both parties. The provision (absolute and not discretionary to the Courts) should also be made that the party who fails in the contest shall pay to the other party, in addition to the contested amount, a certain rate of damage. This provision will be a strong safeguard against unjust claims and defences.

5. This opportunity should also be availed of to improve the law of deposit of rent without suit. Our experience has shewn that the tenants make such deposit only in cases where landlords demand enhanced rent or exorbitant interest and they refuse to pay them. The proposed improvement is inserting a clause in the deposit provision of the Bill compelling tenants to tender the amount of their rents through the Courts before making the deposit, and authorizing the Courts to cause the service of such tender-notice upon landholders or their agents.

Cutwa The 7 February. Yours truly
RAMGOTI MOOKERJEE.

II.

SIR,—I understand that the transfer of occupancy right has been proposed because the ryots of Bengal are said to be subjected to unreasonable demands of the landholders who fleece them unmercifully at any time they like; of course the landholders who oppress their tenantry are blameable, and deserve condign punishment for their rapacity; but are all the landholders of the same stamp? There are many good zemindars who sacrifice good deal for the sake of their tenants. Why should the good be classed with the bad?

2. There is an important question connected with the occupancy right; the ryot's tenure is a cultivating one; he is allowed only to plough the land, but if a mine or ore of minerals be discovered under 3 or 4 feet, capable of yielding a large sum of money if properly worked, who is to be entitled to it, the proprietor, or the ryot? The proposed bill is silent on the subject. *Is the proprietor to be doomed to witness quietly the spoliation of his ancestral property* by a man who has no proprietory title to it? It is a well known fact that no ryot can dig a tank, nor make a pucka building in his jote unless he takes it over as a mouroosi after paying a quarter or half value of the land; but in the proposed bill he need not pay anything even for the mines or ore. The landowners have no other alternative than to protest against the transfer of the occupancy right. Should the Government be disposed to legalize it, it may be made [minus the proprietory rights and interests of the landowners] whatever they may be.

Yours truly,
AN OBSERVER.

III.

SIR,—Allow me to make the following remarks on the Rent Bill. The twenty years' rule laid down in Section 20. of the Bill is to say the least inequitable, because it deprives landlord of his just right. For many reasons he may be lenient to his tenantry, but is it just that he should be made to suffer loss ever after on that account?

If the story of your correspondent who has subscribed himself a Lakhirajdar and whose gist of complaint against the right of occupancy is that he has afforded shelter to some houseless tenants, were to be believed, how infinitely great would be the complaints of the *mal* landowners against the recognition of the same right. To one instance of a lakhirajdar's giving shelter to houseless tenants the revenue-paying landlord could shew ten thousand. But he could shew more. He has sold his family ornaments and other valuables to save his estate from the rigors of the sun-set law. He is paying the two cesses and the dak tax, and for an arrear of one pice he is made to pay doubly and with an addition of one rupee as *khurcha* for every process though served at one and the same time. And notwithstanding the operation of the Land Registration Act he is paying the dues of A and B (two of his shareholders) because the latter are not sufficiently known. If a war breaks out or troops be on the move, he is ordered to furnish their rations &c. to make arrangements for camps and equipages, to assist in the opening of telegraph and to render any other assistance which the exigences of the case may demand. We leave the thousand and one calls upon his charity, many of which take the name of duty, altogether out of consideration. But what our good Government has to say to him? It has one measure to realize its own dues and another for the realization of the demands of the landlord. The traders who realize cent. per cent. profits, the usurers who take 75 per cent. interest for money lent are not touched. In their cases the terms of contract are strictly adhered to. But the landlord alone is treated differently.

With regard to the occupancy right we think that the most thoughtful and practical suggestions of the Editor of the *Statesman* should be acted upon, *viz*, that the right should be given to the resident cultivator for that portion of the land which he cultivates and should be made transferable only to the same class.

Amid the huge mass of nonsense with which the press abounds I think the plan proposed to ameliorate the condition of the masses by placing them beyond the reach of mahajuns deserves support.

If the Revenue Courts are considered competent to issue notices of enhancement of rent, relinquishment of land under sections XIV. and XX, to measure land and determine rate of rent &c. under section XXXVIII, we are at a loss to undertand why these Courts are not considered fit to try suits for arrears of rents?

Some have contended that the landlord's accounts are not reliable. This is a mistake. Since the introduction of the Road Cess the zemindar's accounts are no longer a mystery. The rent roll of every landowner is in the hands of the collectors and the argument becomes all the more irresistible that the Revenue Courts are the only courts which are competent to try rent suits.

Some are silly enough to say that if there is a rise in the price of agricultural produce there has been a decrease in the value of money and assert that the landlords are not therefore entitled to any enhancement of their rent. Now this decrease in the value of money strengthens instead of weakening the zemindar's claim, for he is now getting less than what he used to get before.

As we have begun so we conclude that we are not for half-measures.

Yours faithfully,
R.

9th February 1879.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

PARLIAMENT has reopened. Lord Beaconsfield announced that the Affghan war is virtually over. In the House of Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that the Indian Government had asked the Home Government to lend £2,000,000 for a term of years without interest. This means we believe that there will be no additional taxation this year. The expenses of the Affghan war up to date we hear have been less than a million and a half, and it is believed, if things go on smoothly, that the total will not exceed two millions. The Government of India proposes to borrow this sum from the Home Government without interest, and evidently intends to repay it by small instalments from the annual surplus during a specified term of years. This will obviate the necessity of a recourse to the Income tax. So far so good. But it shews that the substantial surplus on which Lord Cranbrook had relied in asking Parliament to charge the Indian revenue with the cost of the Affghan War has turned out to be illusory. Be that as it may, the Indian revenue will after all bear the cost of the war. What again about the cost of maintaining the fruits of the war? We do not know what this cost will come to.

WE THANK Babu Govinchunder Dutt for a copy of Miss Toru Dutt's posthumous work, which is a very interesting and entertaining novel in French. His Excellency the Viceroy has acknowledged the receipt of this work in the following handsome terms :

To

BABOO GOVINCHUNDER DUTT,
12, Manicktollah Street.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.
8th February 1879.

DEAR SIR.—His Excellency the Viceroy desires me to offer you his sincere thanks for the book forwarded with your letter of the 15th ultimo. Its perusal has caused him to appreciate the great loss that India has sustained by the death of your daughter,

I am,
Dear Sir,
yours faithfully,
G. POMEROY COLLEY, *Colonel*,
Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

The work has a melancholy interest. The bright mind that conceived it has passed away ! Alas ! such a promising flower has been cut off so soon !

WE HAVE received the following names of subscribers to the Kaviraj Romanath Sen Memorial Fund :

	Rs
Sreemutty Juggudumba Dasi	250
Honble Romes Chunder Mitter	50
Babu Charoo Chunder Mullick	20
,, Khetro Mohun Das	50
,, Choony Lal Das	25
,, Nundo Gopal Muttylal	20
,, Rajendra Nath Mookerjee	paid 5
,, Jogendra Nath Bidyavooson	5
,, Bhoggoboty Churn Mullick	20
Per Babu Deno Nath Ghose	
,, Deno Nath Ghose	16
Pundit Mohesh Chunder Nyaratna	16
Babu Brojo Nath Roy	5
,, Mohesh Chunder Mullick	2
,, Gobind Chunder Dey	4
,, Sreenath Dhole	4
,, Shreestee Dhur Konch	25
,, R. K. M	1
,, L. Laha	1
,, D C C	1
,, W C M	5
,, P C Ghose	1
,, U C Roy	1
,, J C Banerjee	5
,, Opendra Lal Mullick	1
,, G C Sen	1
,, W C Chatterjee	1
,, Nursingpersad Mitter	1
,, P N Koondoo	1
,, Raj Coomar Sen	1
,, S C Banerjee	2
,, P L Dutt	1

We welcome the rupee subscriptions. If the bulk of our countrymen will but contribute a rupee each for furtherance of public objects, there will be no lack of funds. But unfortunately public subscriptions have become a sort of taxation upon the few, whose privilege as well as misfortune it is to pay.

DR. MAHENDRALAL SIRCAR'S inaugural lecture on the Conservation of Energy at the Science Association was a splendid effort. The lecturer eloquently elucidated the subject, and in a feeling peroration commended the claims of the Association to the support of his countrymen as the best conservation of their highest energy.

WE HAVE received the following letter from our Krishnaghur correspondent dated the 14th instant :

—"The trial of Anundachundra Sircar, Accountant of the Nudden Treasury, and Muttylal duftry, as accomplices of Banoogopal, has come to a final close after a patient hearing for 21 days, with the verdict of "not guilty" from the gentlemen of the jury, in favour of the defendants. Mr. Tottenham, the Sessions Judge, than whom, a fairer and more conscientious judge this district has never seen, not only concurred in that verdict, but expressed his opinion as regards Anund Babu, that not only he is not guilty but entirely "innocent." The verdict, I need not say, has given universal satisfaction.

The break-down of Mutylal's case in the first instance, succeeded by that of Babu Ananda's, is attributable to various causes too numerous to be related here in detail. As has been stated by one of your correspondents, Mutylal's case came to a collapse, on account of Mr. Monro's illegal proceedings ; while Anund Babu's honourable acquittal is wholly to be traced to the absence of any proof against him. The charges preferred against his conduct as an accountant, did not carry the least weight either with the judge or the jury, because of the unjustifiable and miserable way the prosecution sought to proceed against him. The first and foremost was the manner in which a member of the local bar, bearing a judiciary character, was allowed by the Magistrate of the district, in company with a Deputy Magistrate to go to the Presidency jail, to induce Banee to make statements against his so-called accomplices. The learned judge in commenting upon this subject said. "If *what Banee has said concerning this subject be true, Babu Tarapodo Banerjee ought to be ashamed of his conduct. He has brought great discredit both on himself and on the profession to which he belongs.*" Knowing as I do most intimately Babu Tarapodo I do not believe him to be capable of such subterfuges and in my humble opinion he ought to come forward and clear his character in justice to himself and to his profession.

The next episode in connection with this interesting case has some relation with a forged cheque No. 52, of January 1873, originally drawn for 24 Rs. afterwards altered into 624 Rs. This cheque was drawn at the time of Baboo Doorgadas Chowdry, the then treasury officer and signed by Mr. Moseley, who was then officiating for Mr Stevens. Now this cheque, the prosecution said, was forged after the payment order had been written in red ink over it by the payment clerk Babu Ram Narayan Dey by the insertion of the word "*six hundred*" over the red ink letters. But the defence sought to prove that this cheque has been recently and palpably forged not by any of the accomplices of Banoogopal, but by some one connected with the prosecution. To this and other subjects I hope to recur when I shall be able to place before you a copy of the charge of the Sessions Judge to the jury in this case.

The Bengal Government has recently suspended Babu Bacharam Mullik, the treasurer, and it is rumoured that Babu Ram Narayan Day will be suspended in a day or two.

It is now earnestly hoped by the Krishnaghur public that the result of Ananda Babus case and especially the decided opinion of the Sessions Judge will induce the Government to think over the matter before it orders further prosecutions but then it will take such steps as may be necessary for the ends of justice.

A TERRIBLE disaster has fallen upon British troops at the Cape. The following telegraphic news was received on Tuesday last :

London, 11th February.—News has just arrived from the Cape that a British force, consisting of five companies of the 24th Regiment, six hundred Natives, and one battery of Artillery has been overwhelmed by a force of twenty thousand Zulus and almost completely annihilated. The British loss was five hundred men killed, two Majors, four Captains twelve Lieutenants and the Quartermaster of the 24th : two Captains of Artillery, one Colonel, one Captain, and four Lieutenants of the Engineers ; also twenty-one British officers in command of the Native levies. The Zulus lost five thousand men. The colors of the 24th Regiment and a large convoy of ammunition fell into the hands of the enemy. Sir Bartle Frere has demanded strong reinforcements Natal is in great danger, and consternation prevails throughtout the Colony.

This news has sent a thrill of horror through us. The question is how could such a misfortune have occurred, if ordinary precautions had been taken by the commanding officer. We fear that it is that foolish contempt of the enemy, sometimes shewn by British officers, which is at the bottom of this disaster. The Zulu business, it seems, has been unfortunate from the beginning. Four years ago the Zulus were greatly attached to the English, but they have now been converted into implacable enemies. What can be the cause of this change ? Sir Bartle Frere, it would seem, wanted to shut out the Zulus from the sea, and hence the present quarrel. The *Statesman* says :

The contents of Sir Bartle Frere's *ultimatum* to the Zulus are not yet known, but it is supposed to have demanded a general disbandment and disarmament of the Zulu army, the cession of St. Lucia Bay long known to have been one of the inlets for arms and ammunition, and the stationing of a Resident in Zulu land. The Zulus will never, it is said, submit to disarmament.

If these are the facts of the case, we do not wonder that the Zulus should have taken up arms in self-defence. We are told that even their woman fight, that there are regiments of women bearing arms. The Germans and the Portuguese it is said are supplying the Zulus with arms. The Government of India has telegraphed to the Home Government offering to assist Sir Bartle Frere with troops. Thus is as it should be.

THANKS to the exertions of Moulavi Abdul Luteef Khan Bahadur, the annual *conversazime* of the Mahomedan Literary Society bids fair to become an institution of the land. As the year comes round our energetic townsman is busy in organizing this social reunion and intellectual treat, and every year there is something novel, interesting and instructive presented to the view of his guests. The last *conversazione* as usual was a great success. There were two novel instruments exhibited, the *phonograph* and the *sympalmograph*, to the great delight of the spectators. The *phonograph* was exhibited by Mr. Harraden. His Excellency the Viceroy, His Honor the Lieutenant Governor and other high personages were present. There was a large gathering of Hindu and Mahomedan gentlemen.

DR. WOODFORD'S case has been disposed of by the Government of India. After recapitulating the facts of the case His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council remarks :

It is clear, that for many years, Dr. Woodford did his duty, to the satisfaction of his superiors and of the Government he served, by the Sealdah Hospital and the Cambell Hospital. But the Governor-General in Council cannot avoid the conclusion that the administration of the Campbell Hospital during the three years, 1875, to 1877, was characterized by a marked absence of vigilance in preventing waste and peculation and in husbanding the public money granted for the charitable purposes of the Hospital. That being so, and as Dr. Woodford's appointment to the Campbell Medical School and Hospital was (by the terms of the Bengal Government order of the 19th November 1873) avowedly an experimental arrangement the Bengal Government was justified in relieving Dr. Woodford of the additional duty laid upon him in 1873, when a Committee at which sat three medical officers of much experience reported after full enquiry that the management of the Hospital was wasteful.

The orders of the Bengal Government were perfectly fair, and we are not surprised that they have been upheld by the Government of India.

THE FOLLOWING is going the round of the papers :

A special telegram from Kohat states that Mr Macpherson the Special of the *Standard* has been ordered by General Roberts to leave his column on account of criticisms in the *Standard* of of January 2nd Mr Macpherson regards this as vindictive and states that General Roberts closed the wire to prevent him explaining General Roberts charge that the statements in the *Standard* were false and colorable Mr Macpherson replied fully but his explanations were disregarded He considers this an attempt to stifle free criticism and asserts that the whole correspondence of the London and Indian Press is now in the hands of General Roberts personal staff Mr Macpherson states he never sent a line of criticism and regrets his telegram from Rawul Pindi Before dismissing Mr. Macpherson General Roberts appointed an Aide-de-Camp as correspondent to the *Standard*

How can the public put faith in official telegrams and reports from the seat of war, if our generals be so impatient of public criticism ? We could understand the prohibitory order against press messages, when it was asserted that premature publication of forward movements would be injurious to public interests. But in this case the criticisms of a correspondent have been objected to. The *Pioneer* gives a different version, but whatever the truth, it is sure to be out, as the victim of this military despotism is a special of an influential London paper. We cannot believe that the matter will be allowed to drop quietly.

THE DRAINAGE question of Bombay is in sublime suspense. The Municipal Commissioners of that city have adopted the sewerage scheme, and have also borrowed twenty-seven lacs of rupees to meet the expenditure. But the Commissioners have not accepted the contract recommended by the sitting Commissioner, who is the chief executive officer, and the matter has consequently fallen through. The *Times of India* says that "Sir Frank Souter, the Chairman, closed the proceedings of the Town Council, after the vote rejecting the Municipal Commissioner's proposal that the drainage contract should be given to Messrs. Glover and Co., by the sensible advice that the twenty-seven lakhs voted for the construction of the drainage works should be put out to interest." The Town Council did not accept the contract recommended by the Municipal Commissioner because it would have involved a loss of three lacs of rupees, and they were perfectly right in rejecting the recommendation. Thus there is a dead-lock on the Drainage question in Bombay. If such bold action had been taken in Calcutta, we fear there would have been a howl from one end of the city to the other, and possibly the Government would have made it a pretext for knocking the Corporation on the head. But there is better feeling in Bombay. The European press cordially supports the decision of the Town Council. In the meantime doubts are expressed as to the good policy of carrying out the sewerage scheme. The *Times of India* says :

Can there be any insuperable difficulty in finding out, while this deadlock continues whether the portentous death-rate in question is due to the class of fevers which even in Europe, become so formidable wherever the sewer system is adopted ?

The Calcutta Municipality ought to assist in the solution of this problem. It will be observed that it is no longer a local question, it has interest for all India.

THE READER might remember that in June last Pundit Moheshchunder Nayaratna had submitted to the Director of Public Instruction a scheme of rewards for teachers and scholars at the Sanskrit Title Examination sanctioned by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. Pundit Moheshchunder's scheme involved an expenditure of about Rs. 10,000 per annum, but the Director has cut it down to less than one-sixth. Mr. Croft's modified scheme comprises the following rewards :

Rewards to Pupils.		Rewards to Teachers.	
2 of Rs. 100 each.....	200	2 of Rs. 200 each...	400
2 of Rs. 50 „	100	2 of Rs. 100 „ ..	200
6 of Rs. 25 „	150	6 of Rs. 50 „ ...	300
		other rewards ...	100
10	450	Expenses of examination	50
			1050

The grand total comes to Rs. 1500. This is a very small grant unworthy of the Government of a province, which yields about 18 crores of rupees per annum, but we thankfully receive it on the principle that something is better than nothing. We hope private liberality will largely supplement this niggardly contribution of Government to the promotion of Sanskrit learning.

THE STATESMAN has done great public service by drawing attention to the cruelty of exacting the famine cess from the agricultural population of Northern India in their present condition. We hear that the Government of India has authorised the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces to suspend the operation of the famine insurance cess, wherever he thinks that its levy will cause hardship, the Imperial Treasury bearing the loss. The orders to which the *Statesman* of the 12th refers were we are told issued when no apprehensions were felt for the rubbee crops and those orders were being carried out by the Lieutenant Governor. But whose duty was it to keep the Government of India informed on the subject? Surely not the *Statesman's*!

WE PUBLISH in another column a revised prospectus of the DarjeelingTramway. We are glad to learn that applications for shares are pouring in. We have already dwelt on the advantages of this project, and would again urge them upon our countrymen. Darjeeling is a sanitarium, and easy access to it would be a blessing to people in search of health. When the Tramway is completed, we hope to see the Darjeeling hills dotted with summer houses of native gentlemen, needing fresh and pure air for the renovation of their health and spirits. It will also introduce a new bond between the hill-men and the people on the plains by opening up traffic between them. The project is in good hands. Mr. Franklin Prestage, Agent of the Eastern Bengal Railway, who is an active promoter of the scheme, is a tower of strength for an undertaking of this kind.

LAST SATURDAY'S *Gazette of India* contains the formal notification affiliating the B A classes of the Metropolitan Institution to the Calcutta University. The steady progress of this Institution has been remarkable. It began as an Entrance school; its success in matriculation led to the establishment of the First Arts classes, and success in this has led to the opening of the B. A. classes. And all this is due to the exertions of one man, the veteran educationist, Pundit Eswarachundra Vidyasagara. He has worked quietly but perseveringly, and his efforts have been crowned with the most signal success. The Metropolitan Institution is a glorious example of indigenous effort for the promotion of high education.

THERE are two most useful charitable institutions in this city, *viz.*, the District Charitable Society, and the Charitable Society of St. Vincent DePaul. We have before us the report of the last named Society, which shows that it is doing great good and is deserving of the warmest support of the charitably-disposed. There is one feature in the management of Catholic institutions in this country, which calls for notice. The noble self-sacrifice of the Fathers is the best guarantee of the economic management of the funds placed at their disposal. The careful husbandment of the resources of the Society of St. Vincent DePaul ought to be an example to other charitable institutions.

THE ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION of prizes to the pupils of the Oriental Seminary, which took place on Saturday last, had several interesting features. The *elite* of the native community, many of them *alumni* of the old Seminary, were present on the occasion; the recitations made by some of the young boys were excellent; and the address of His Honor, the Lieutenant Governor, who presided, though brief, was encouraging and full of good and wholesome advice. We give the following summary of it:

"His Honor said that he had very great pleasure in being present once more at an anniversary of the Oriental Seminary and to give it his support. The School had been founded half a century ago, and had since then held its own, without either asking or receiving support from Government, although it had had to struggle through very severe difficulties and trials. He was glad to say that this was not the only school of its class in India, and not the only attempt on the part of Native gentlemen to establish and carry on educational institutions, without looking to Government for aid. There was another school, under Pandit Ishur Chunder Vidyasagar, which not content with its high standing as a *school*, had now opened out college classes; and His Honor hoped that the time was close at hand, when he would be in a position to say the same of the Oriental Seminary. This Seminary was really worthy of great admiration; for there was no class of Native society, however exalted, and not one of the learned profession, that did not number among them several of its former pupils. The examination of the rolls of the Institution showed that it had passed out men of considerable intellect and intelligence—landed proprietors, Judges of the High Court, Barristers, Doctors, members of every branch of the public service, and a remarkable number of editors. His Honor would, therefore urge on the Committee of Management not to relax their endeavours to hold their own against all new comers, although rivals might, and did, spring up on every side; and, above all, not rely too much on the past history and traditions of the School. The pupils of the present day were very severe critics of their teachers, and were apt to leave one school, and go to another, if the teacher in the former did not quite come up to the required standard. His Honor urged this with especial reference to the result of the last examination. Out of eighteen candidates sent up by the Seminary for the Entrance Examination, seven had passed. In itself this result was perfectly satisfactory, but he noticed that all the eleven who had failed to pass, had failed in one particular subject—Mathematics. Now a number of the young boys of the Instruction had just treated the company to some excellent recitations, which did credit alike to teachers and pupils. Recitations were of a very good exercise for the memory, and helped materially to cultivate the taste, but Mathematics was, not only essential in examinations but was in itself peculiarly fitted to impart habits of accuracy and strengthen the reasoning powers. It should, therefore, be the chief object of the Committee of Management to first lay a solid foundation for the maintenance of the School, after which they might raise as ornamental a superstructure as they pleased. The past Reports of the Institution shewed that large sums of money had been contributed by its friends and supporters to provide for it a suitable habitation of its own; but His Honor hoped that the liberal donations of the weal by would not frighten smaller givers. Perhaps, false shame deterred the old students of the school from contributing small sums; but if all of them gave even a rupee or two, there would soon be laid a solid foundation upon which to build up the deserving history and traditions of the Oriental Seminary.

We commend the last words of His Honor to the ex-pupils of the Seminary. There are thousands, who are indebted to the Seminary for their education, and if they will but subscribe a rupee per head, we may say there will be no lack of funds for the projected building. To provide their *alma mater* with a local habitation is a sacred obligation upon them, which we do hope they will not neglect. Great credit is due to the managers for their successful management of the institution, and we hope the community will help them in developing the school into a self-supporting college.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE again reports the vagaries of the Magistrate of Nasik. A correspondent thus writes to that paper:

"There is in the city of Nasik a native banker who is worth lakhs, and has an income of Rs. 50,000 a year. His eldest son conducts the business and is one of the foremost men in the city. This man who has lands and houses and troops of servants at his command, was led through the streets of Nasik to-day manacled like a felon and in the custody of the police. To the astonished people who inquire, the answer is given that he is charged with having stolen eight annas' worth of plantains, and that the magistrate Mr. Baines has refused bail. If further inquiry is made the people hear that the complainant is a small sharer in a village of which the banker owns the greater part and that there is a dispute between the parties about some timber to which both lay claim. Here, therefore, is an instance of the tyranny to which the people are exposed by Mofussil magistrates of the type of Mr. Baines. The wealthiest and most respectable man in Nasik in handcuffed and cast into prison on a palpable false charge at the instance of a petty rival. And this is law and justice and this is how English dominion is endeared to the people of the country. The fact would be incredible of any magistrate, but we recollect that the magistrate is the same Mr. Baines who sentenced a poor wretch to two years' rigorous imprisonment for stealing the Collector's chicken. We feel certain that official inquiry will be made into the conduct of the magistrate and that the High Court will use its authority to relieve him of powers which he has been found competent to abuse."

It is officers of Mr. Baines' stamp, who bring discredit upon British rule in India. The Government for its own sake ought to get rid of such men.

WE ARE glad to observe that at the late Art Exhibition in Calcutta some of the Indian artists did well. In the awards for prizes we notice the following:

6. and 7. The Maharajah Jotindro Mohun Tagor's Prizes, for the best figure subject in oil by a Native of India.—Awarded to Bamapada Banerji for picture No 213, "Juggler and Monkey." Honorable mention was accorded to Pestonji Bomanji for picture No. 205. "Head of a Hamal," and to Krishna Churn Pal, for picture No. 217, "Head of a Mussulman." For the best figure subject in water-color by native of India.—Awarded to Nobo Cumar Biswas, for picture No. 340, "A Life Study."

8. The Maharajah of Burdwan's Prize, for the best landscape in oil or water-color by a Native of India.—Awarded to Motilal Pal for picture No. 200, "View of Shamnuggur." This was the only picture in competition for this prize.

9. Dr. Rajendralala Mitra's Prize, for the best specimen of fine art applied to book illustration by lithography, wood-engraving, or etching by a Native of India.—Awarded to Annoda Prosad Bagchi for his series of lithographs for Dr. Rajendralala Mitra's works on the Antiquities of Orissa and the Hermitage of Sakya Muni. Honorable mention was accorded to Kristohari Dass for his nine plates of specimens of lithography, being illustrations from various publications of the Geological Survey of India.

13. and 14. The Maharajah of Vizianagram's Prizes for the best painting in oil of flowers, fruit, or still life, by a Native of India.—Awarded to Ranga Swamy Pillay for picture No. 203, "Still Life." Honorable mention was accorded to Pestonji Bomanji for picture No. 207, "Fruit Study." For the best painting in water-color of flowers, fruit, or still life by a Native of India.—Awarded to Nobo Coomar Biswas for picture No. 113, "Indian Fruits" Honorable mention was accorded to this artist for picture No. 115, bearing the same title.

The *Pioneer's* art-critic makes the following remarks on the native artists:

The Juggler and Monkey is undoubtedly a work of much merit, but we trust that Bamapada Banerjee will learn to paint a little more transparently, especially in his shadows His painting at present is very heavy and loaded He should take a hint from Pestonjee Bomanjee's No 228 The water colour by Nobocoomar Biswas gives us the head and shoulders of a scarlet clad Government House chaprasee It is a wonderfully good piece of work: well-drawn, very rich in colour, and absolutely admirable as to manipulation It well deserves all the praises which Calcutta critics have given it Krishna Charn Pal, who got "Honourable mention in this competition, certainly merited it We cannot understand why no "Honourable mention was given to any one in the competition in which Nobocoomar Biswas gained the prize A P Bagchi, K C Pal, S Shrimani, and several other students of the Calcutta School of Art exhibit studies of precisely the same character, and in some instances of the very same model, as Nobocoomar's picture gives us, and the merits of many of them are very high indeed

A Bengali likewise takes the ninth prize on the list; that offered by Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, for the best specimen of fine art applied to book illustration by lithography, wood engraving, or etching, by a native of India The learned Doctor is a well-known writer on archæological subjects, and as such is a large employer of lithographers, wood engravers and etchers One beautifully illustrated work on the Antiquities of Orissa is still in progress, one volume only having as yet appeared, and it seems that there is another also on the Doctors anvil The Hermitage of Sakya Moni a description of the antiquities of Bood Gaya The illustrations for these works have hitherto been the work of one Annoda Prosad Bagchi and some other students of the Calcutta School of Art We do not know whether Dr Rajendralala Mitra by inviting the competition No 9 on the Committees list wished to find out whether he was really employing the best native ability in the line defined; if he did it was rather a good idea and we congratulate him on the result for he must feel some satisfaction at finding that nothing has been sent in so good as the plates for his own works They are certainly very good but those for the Orissa work are much better than the Boodh Gaya ones.

It should be remembered that native artists work under great disadvantage. They do not receive adequate patronage, and art cannot flourish, if there is not substantial appreciation of it by the public.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

Khundai Nazir has stopped supplies from reaching Cabul from Ghazni. Yacoob Khan has sold by auction property of Sirdars who are at Jellalabad. General Roberts returned to headquarters Kurrum Fort on the 12th. Troops now employed from Thull to Peiwor Kohtul, in making roads on left bank river so soon as snow melts sufficiently a road onwards to Alikhel and Rokhean will be made. One foot of snow on Shuturgardan. Country near Kurrum quiet. Troops healthy. Several Mongol Maliks from Khost frontier have gone to Cabul to pay respects to Yacoob Khan and take his orders. Information from Candahar says that reports of affair near Chummun. show that the officer in command acted with commendable discretion in punishing villagers, is not known that Lushkur Khan who was notorious robber was directly connected with persons who murdered our followers but he was found with a large number of armed men and when summoned to surrender fired on our troops and was with some followers killed in the encounter. Herat news ten days old received. Candahar 9th stated familica of

ir's Afzul Khan and other Candahar Sirdars had reached vicinity of Herat but were refused admittance into city. Ishakzze and Alikozye Chief, coming to general Biddulph's camp. Irregular cavalry raised at Herat for service at Candahar disbanded on hearing capture of Candahar. From Khelati Ghilzie reconnoitering parties were despatched into Argandale and Arghasun valleys towards end of January. In Argandah 35th N. I. two guns 11-11 R. A. A squadron 19th Bengal Lancers. Arghasun valley three Companies 3rd Ghoorkas two guns 11-11 R. A. One hundred Sabres 15th Hussars one squadron 8th Bengal Cavalry. In Arghandah grain revenue has been collected. Supplies readily obtained, troops returning by that valley to Candahar survey officers accompanying. Arghasun Valley supplies procured easily. Troops returning thence to Candahar by Maout Survey work both lines connected with fixed points determined at Khelat. General Stewart at Tirandaz on 6th. Postal communication between Candahar and Khelati Ghilzai having been interrupted and a Sowar murdered full enquiry was instituted and a detachment of Cavalry under Colonel Browne proceeded. villages Tarnak Valley implicated, several maliks apprehended. Full information regarding murder obtained; murderers still uncaptured, case being proceeded with, effect taken satisfactory. Postal communicaeion reopened. Head-quarters and troops accompanying marched Sokhta on Candahar side of Tirandaz. On 6th severe weather, extreme cold disabled many camels. Satisfactory reports received from all troops detached. Health of troops and followers excellent. Convoy's with European Stores had been received and bhoosa drawn from the country. The troops in Kelmund valley are enjoying a milder climate.

An agent sent by Yakoob Khan to Osmetollah Khan succeeded in collecting some men and pretending to be a deputation desirous of visiting the British authorities obtained entry into a fort in Baghman occupied by a brother and cousin of Sirdar Khalee Khan and made them prisoners. The friendly party turned out in pursuit, but the prisoners were not recovered.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Rs.	As.	P.
Babu Dhooma Mull, Phugwara	13	4	0
,, Harichurn Das, Lohurdugga	13	4	0
,, Kantapersad, Monghyr	13	4	0
,, Aughorechunder Mookerjea, Hooghly	7	0	0
,, Mohimchunder Roy Chowdhry, Backergunge	10	0	0
,, Keshubchunder Achargea, Chowdry, Mymensingh	13	0	
,, Jadubkissen Ghose, Nagpore	13	4	0
,, Nilcomul Roy, Commillah	2	0	0
,, Rojonykanth Banerjea, Arrah	13	4	0
,, Kalycanund Roy, Soobornopore	10	0	0
,, Grindabonchunder Mondol, Chinsurah	13	4	0
,, Luchmeenarayan, Bagooserai	3	4	0
,, Nursingnarain Panja, Burdwan	5	0	0
,, Greeshchunder Ghose, Sombalpore	6	10	0
,, Bejoynath Bora Dalanghar, Gowhatty	8	4	0
,, Banymadhub Banerjea, Bancoorah	13	4	0
,, Dabendralal Shome, Midnapore	6	10	0
,, Madhubchunder Chuckerbutty, Satkhira	20	0	0
,, Ramkissen Mookerjea, Boolundshahur	20	0	0
,, Sidessur Bose, Darjeeling	6	11	0
,, Gopalchunder Chatterjea, Gaibanda	20	0	0
,, Rajkissen Mookerjea, Durbhangah	13	4	0
,, Gopeshchunder Ghose, Haripore	6	10	0
,, Hurrymohun Hor, Buxar	5	0	0
H. G. Sharp, Esq., C.S., Gya	14	10	0
Messrs. Jones and Yarrell, London	9	1	0
Dewan of Cooch Behar	6	0	0
C. A. S. Bedford, Esq., C.S., Pachamba	20	0	0
R. G Oak, Esq., Bijapore	13	4	0
Rutnagerry General Library	13	4	0
Moulvie Momtaz Hossain, Sylhet	10	0	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*February* 12, 1879.

GENERAL.—In supersession of the orders of the 22nd August 1878, the Port officer of Chandbally is appointed, concurrently with the Collector of Sea Customs, Balasore, to carry out the provisions of Sections 3,4,5,6, and 8, of Act XIII of 1876 (an Act to amend the law relating to merchant seamen), in the Balasore ports.

Lieutenant J.F. Rivett-Carnac, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, in charge of the Sungoo sub-division, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is transferred to Doomka, in the Sonthal Purgunnahs.

Mr. C. A. S. Bedford, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, who has been relieved of the charge of the Pachamba division Hazareebagh, is appointed to have charge of the Sungoo sub-division, Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Baboo Nobin Krishna Sircar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Maldah, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-one days, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st proximo.

Mr. E. Stewart, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Sasseram division Shahabad is transferred to Maldah.

Baboo Rash Behary Dutt is appointed to act as a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade for employment on settlement work in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, during the absence, on leave, of Moulvi Mohamed Serajul Huq, or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

Mr. G. E. Porter, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Patna, is appointed to be a District and Sessions Judge of the Second Grade, and to be District and Sessions Judge of Noakholly.

Mr. T. F. Bignold, Officiating District and Session s Judge, Bankoora, having returned to duty on the forenoon of the 4th ultimo the unexpired portion of the special leave granted to him, under orders of the 19th November last is cancelled.

Baboo Mahendra Chunder Mozoomdar is confirmed in the First Grade of Sub-Deputy Collectors, vice Baboo Rojoni Kumar Dutt.

Baboo Protab Chunder Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Perozepore, Backergunge, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 9 Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. N. S. Alexander, Magistrate and Collector Mymensingh is allowed subsidiary leave for two days in extension of that granted to him under the orders of the 8th January last.

Mr. A. Weekes, who was under orders of the 29th ultimo appointed to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Chumparun, will act in the Second Grade of Magistrates and Collectors, until further orders.

Mr. A. Rattray, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, has been granted six months' extension of furlough on medical certificate by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India.

Mr. A. Mackie, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Backergunge, is allowed six months' special leave to Europe, under Section 21, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 19th May 1879 together with subsidiary leave for eighteen days, under Section 24 (a) of the Code, with effect from the 1st idem.

The orders of the 4th instant, transferring Baboo Gossain Das Dutt, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bogra to Midnapore, and Baboo Dwarka Nath Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Pubna, to Bogra, are cancelled.

Mr. F. H. McLaughlin, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Noakholly, is allowed leave for one month and fifteen days, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. E. H. Winfield, who has reported his return from furlough is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Cuttack during the absence on deputation, of Mr. J. Beames or until further orders.

Mr. R. D. Hime, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Hooghly, is allowed six months' special leave to Europe, under Section 21, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code together with thirty days' subsidiary leave under Section 24 (a) of the Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved by Mr. F. H. Pellew.

Lieutenant G. U. Browne of the 40th Foot, is appointed to be an Extra Aide-de-Camp on the personal staff of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

Advertisements.

Ali applications for shares will be entered and allotted in the order in which they are received. In case of no allotment the deposit will be returned without any deduction.

PROSPECTUS

OF

THE DARJEELING STEAM TRAMWAY COMPANY, LD.

CAPITAL: RUPEES 15,00,000

In 15,000 *Shares of Rs.* 100 *each, Rupees* 10 *payable on application, Rs.* 10 *on allotment, and no further call will be made until July next when calls not exceeding Rs.* 10 *per share will be made at intervals of not less than one month.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM LLOYD, ESQ.	..	*Darjeeling.*
MAJOR J. G. LINDSAY, R. E.	..	*Offg. Director of State Railways, N.E. System.*
D. M. BARBOUR, ESQ., C. S.	..	*Financial Secretary to the Government of Bengal.* — *Ex-officio.*
GEORGE FRANCIS NEWBURN ESQ.,		*Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot Calcutta.*
BABOO DOORGA CHURN LAW	...	*Merchant Calcutta.*
FRANKLIN PRESTAGE ESQ.,	..	*Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway Company.* CALCUTTA.

SOLICITORS,

MESSRS. ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

ACTING SECRETARY.

H. G. EVANS, ESQ.,

TEMPORARY OFFICE.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY, SEALDAH, CALCUTTA.

THIS Company is formed under the auspices of the Government and of the Eastern Bengal Railway Company, for the purpose of constructing a Steam Tramway between Darjeeling, and the Terminus of the Northern Bengal State Railway at Siliguree by which Steam communication between Calcutta and Darjeeling will be complete.

2. The Government being desirous that the Capital required should be raised in this country, has granted the following valuable concessions:

1st ly.—Permission, free of cost, to lay the Tramway on the existing cart road, which is well suited for the purpose, the gradients in no case exceeding 1 in 25 and averaging 1 in 30.

2ndly.—The Government will uphold and maintain the road, according to the conditions of the contract, the Tramway Company being responsible only for the maintenance of works it may construct.

3rdly.—After the Tramway has been opened for traffic for five years the Company will have to contribute half the excess profits over 5 per cent to the extent necessary to cover the cost of maintenance.

[In order to avoid the inconvenience of having two separate Authorities engaged on the maintenance it is arranged that the Tramway Company shall enter into a contract with the Government, to execute all works required for maintaining the road, and receive payment for the works at rates to be arranged.]

4thly.—A guarantee to make up the gross receipts on the Tramway, if required, to the sum of Rs. 2,00,000 per annum.

5thly.—The Post Office to pay at present rates for the conveyance of Mails.

6thly.—The use, free of cost, of the Siliguree Terminus of the Northern Bengal State Railway, and all its appliances, until the Tramway Company pays 7½ per cent. on its outlay.

7thly.—The use, free of cost, of all lands in possession of Government for purposes of the road, and for building thereon Stations Sidings, &c.

3. It is proposed to lay the Tramway to a gauge of 2 feet this will reduce the cost of construction and working to a minimum and will suffice to carry all the traffic; it will also allow of Extension being easily made by the Forest Department into the valuable Forests adjacent to the main line.

4. A considerable portion of the Materials and Rolling stock first required are available in this country and can be purchased on advantageous terms, and arrangements have been made with responsible Contractors in England, for the supply at the low prices recently ruling of the remaining quantity of Rails, Rolling Stock, and all other such materials as will have to be imported.

5. Responsible Contractors have tendered to construct all the works to be executed in this country for the amounts provided in the Estimates which coupled with the arrangements made in England, will make the total outlay under Rs 13,50,000.

6. As, it is probable, the impoved means of communication will have the effect of still further stimulating traffic, to and from the Hills, it is deemed prudent to leave a margin in hand for additions to Rolling-Stock, and increased Siding and Goods Shed accommodation as may be required.

7. The capital is therefore proposed to be fixed at Rupees 15,00,000.

8. As regards probable return to Shareholders, official returns show that the amounts paid for the carriage of a portion of the Goods and Passenger traffic over the road exceed Rs. 4,11,000 per annum, and an expert has lately estimated them at upwards of Rs. 6,00,000. Assuming they only reach Rs. 3,08,000 per annum for the first year and gradually rise to Rs. 4,50,000 in 5 years, which is considered a safe estimate; assuming also that the working expenses reach 55 per cent, of the gross receipts—a high per centage considering the rates obtainable, and the low cost of fuel—the net return for the year ending 31st December 1880, is estimated at the rate of 9½ per cent. per annum; and a rateable increase will probably be shewn year by year as the traffic increases.

9. Sufficient Revenue should be earned as each Section of the Tramway is opened for Traffic during the current year, to pay 5 per cent. on the outlay,

10. It is expected that some 20 miles out of the 50 of the Tramway will be opened for traffic before next rains, and that the whole will be completed well before the busy season of 1880.

11. The arrangement by which the maintenance of the Road will be placed in the hands of the Tramway Company will result in economy and efficiency.

12. A considerable portion of the capital has already been subscribed, and the Directors now invite subscriptions for the balance.

13. Applications for shares to be made to H. G. Evans, Esq., Acting Secretary, Temporary Office of the Darjeeling Steam Tramway Company, Eastern Bengal Railway, Sealdah, where also the Government Concessions, Conditions, and Detailed Estimates may be seen, and all other information obtained.

Applications for shares will also be received by Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co., Calcutta.

NOTICE

Wanted a private tutor to teach the little children of a native gentleman of Bhowanipore, six hours a day—Pay Rs. 35 a month.—Apply to Babu Radhagobind Mullick, Assistant Secretary South Suburban School, Rhowanipore.

A Special General Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall, on Thursday, the 20th February 1879, *at* 3 P. M.

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

1. Reply from the Government of Bengal, sanctioning the leave and allowance granted to Mr. R. Turnbull, Secretary to the Corporation.

2. Letter from Mr. R. Turnbull conveying his thanks for the Resolution passed regarding his leave and pension.

3. To appoint a person to act for Mr. R, Turnbull during his absence on leave from 15th March to 15th November, and to fix the allowance to be granted.

4. Letter to Government applying for sanction to raise a loan of 4 lacs for the drainage and 2 lacs for water-supply extension.

5. To confirm proceedings of the Town Council, at Meetings held on the 18th and 25th January and 1st and 8th February 1879.

ROBERT TURNBULL,

SECRETARY TO THE CORPORATION.

NOTICE.

The Midnapore Canal between Dainan and Midnapore will be closed for silt clearance between 15th March and 30th April next, instead of between 15th February and 31st March as previously advertized.

D. B. HORN,
Asst. Chief Engineer, Bengal
Irrigation Branch.

Fort William, the 14th February 1879.

NOTICE.

Wanted a Head-Master for the Moharajah's Entrance School at Comillah. Salary Rs. 60 per month with prospect of increase to Rs. 80.

Applications with copies of testimonials must reach the undersigned on or before the 20th February next.

(Sd.) RAJ MOHUN MITRA,
Secretary to the School and Naib Dewan
Chakla Katchery, Comillah.

NOTICE.

Baboo Khetter Nauth Bhattacharjee (late of the Public Works and Road Cess Department) will undertake to design and superintend the construction of Buildings and to act as an Engineer and Surveyor in the partition of House and landed properties. Communications to be addressed to him at 70/1 Sookea's Street, Calcutta.

Notice.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

On and from 1st February 1879, the Up and Down Mixed trains which now only run to, and from Julpaiguri, will run through to Silrguri, as follows :—

UP MIXED TRAIN.

Julpaiguri.....	Dep.	10 42 P. M.
Siliguri	Arr.	12 19 A. M.

DOWN MIXED TRAIN.

Siliguri	Dep.	1 48 A. M.
Julpaiguri	Arr.	3 25 „

By Order,
G. M. DRURY,
Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Supdt.'s Office: Saidpur, 31st Jannary 1879.

NOTICE

Wanted an Overseer and a Sub-Overseer for Road Cess District Works Purneah, salary Rs. 70 and Rs. 35 per mensem respectively. None need apply who have not got the necessary qualifications for an Overseer and a sub-overseer, from one of the Government Colleges, and who have not got a fair knowledge of outdoor works, are active and can stand a considerable amount of hard work. Applications with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) will be received by District Engineer Purneah up to 20th of this month.

R. J. S. ROBERTS,
District Engineer.

7th February 1879.

WONDERFUL REMEDY FOR PILES.

An excellent newly discovered Patent Medicine for Piles and for all sorts of complaints arising therefrom, sold in bottles @ Re.1-8 exclusive of Postage. To be had at Messrs. R. Scott Thomson and Co.'s Dispensary, Messrs. Chuckerbutty Sen's and Co., Imperial Druggist Hall and Doctor Baboo Opender Chunder Bose, Mirzapore, Machooabazar Street No. 86, and also at the premisses of Babu K. P. Chatterjea, No. 13, Jhamapooker Lane. K. P. C.

The public is informed that the name of the Street known as Joratalao Street has been changed to "Marquis Street."

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

NOW READY.

THE NEW STAMP ACT.

With a most copious Index,

Price Re. 1, (by post Re. 1-2).
Apply to Mr. Cranenburgh, Police Court.

DISTRICT CHARITABLE SOCIETY.

The Residence of the Honorary Secretary to the above Society is at No. 18 Lall Bazar Street.

The Society is in urgent need of funds and contributions will be gratefully received and acknowledged by

J. LAMBERT,
Honorary Secretary.

10*th January* 1879.

THE SONGS OF VIDYAPATI.

(In Bengalee.)

With a Life of the author and annotations,
Edited by Sarada Charan Mitra.

Price Re. 1, including postage, to be had at the Sanskrit Press Depository, Calcutta.

By appointment,
To HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH DHEERAJ OF BURDWAN.

C. K. SEN & CO.

KOBIRAJ DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,

Calcutta,
AYUR VEDA MEDICAL HALL
No. 146, *Lower Chitpore Road.*
C. K. SEN & CO'S
Dantashodhana Churna or celebrated Dentifrice.

The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

Price per Box 8 *Annas. Postage &c.,* 8 *Annas*
4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN. & Co. 's
CURE FOR HYDROCELE

If the disease be of one years standing, the use of one box only of this medicine is sure to cure. If it be of long standing, the regular use of the medicines for a longer period will cure 90 cases out of 100, and it is warranted to remove all complications such as fever, debility &c. however long they may have existed. It also restores the virile powers which have been lost on account of the malady.

Price per box Rs. 2, postage & 8 annas.
4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN. & CO.'S
Kuntalabrishya or World-famed Hair Restorer.

The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens weak and failing eyesight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

Price per Bottle Re. 1. *Postage &c.,* 10 *As.*
2 Bottles can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN & CO. 'S
Superior & Genuine Makaradhwaja.

This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopœa, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers, chronic diarrhœa, habitual, constipation, gleat, gonorrhœa, spermatorrhœa, female complaints after delivery, weakness of the brain from excessive mental labor, and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

Price 7 grains per Rupee or Rs. 24 *per Tolah.*
Postage 4 *As.*

All the above preparations are perfectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

BINOD LAL SEN, KOBIRAJ,
Manager

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

STEAM CULTIVATING TACKLE WITH STEVEN'S PATENT PLOUGH & CULTIVATOR.
FOUR FURROWS, WITH.

1 Dozen Extra Ploughshares	2 Dozen Extra Shares R. S. 3
2 Extra Tines for Cultivator,	1 „ „ „ R. S. 4
1 Dozen Extra Shares S. 3	1 „ „ „ R. S. 4
1 „ „ „ S. 3	2 Extra Screws with Collars for raising the main wheel.

Extra Draft Hooks, Bolts Keys, and Pinions, and 8 Extra Iron Coulters for heavy lands.

HOWARD'S PATENT DOUBLE-BREAST OR RIDGING PLOUGHS.

These Ploughs are intended for moulding up or forming ridges for turnips, mangolds and potatoes. The breasts are fitted in a neat and simple manner: they can be readily expanded or contracted to any required with and this independently of each other. By simply removing the breasts, which can be done instantly, and attaching the hoes shewn in the annexed engraving, these implements can be used as horse hoes .. .. Rs. 90

PLOUGHS FOR SMALL BULLOCKS OR PONIES.

Howard's Patent Iron Dwarf Plough, with one Wheel, Marked D' each. ... . Rs. 47-8

This Plough is intended to be worked by a small horse or bullock. It is adapted for light land for stirring loose soil, and for any kind of shallow ploughing where the draught is easy.

The average weight of the above Plough is 1¼ cwt

Howard's Patent Turnerest Plough, with one Wheel each ... . Rs. 37-8

The above Plough is the most useful made for very hard, rooty, or stony ground, being very strong and reversible.

Howard's Expanding Horse Hoe, ... Rs. 70.

This Implement is intended for one row of turnips, potatoes, or beans, or for three rows of wheat, barley &c. The hoes are made to suit the different widths of the rows and are so arranged that the frame never projects beyond the outside hoes. The advantage of this arrangement is very great when hoeing highstanding crops.

It is fitted with an expanding harrow, which works behind the implement and brings the weeds to the surface

The average weight of the above is 1¼ cwt.

Whitehead's Patent Horse Hoes, each	...	...	Rs.	55
Carson's Patent Expanding Hoes, each	..	...	„	60
Saddle Harrows	...	...	Rs. 50	per set
N 00—3 Beam	...	...	„ 45	„
„ 00—4 „	..	...	„ 55	„
„ 12—4 „	...	...	„ 80	„
„ 11—4 „	...	..	„ 85	„

Ten per cent discount off the above prices for Cash.

FEVER MIXTURE.

Cures the worst forms of

MALARIOUS FEVER.
REMITTENT FEVER.
INTERMITTENT FEVER.

Ague.

This mixture is largely used in Calcutta and the surrounding districts and never fails to effect a radical cure of any of the above Fevers, even in the worst cases, if proper attention be paid to the instructions accompanying each bottle.

Price per bottle, Re. 1-2 @ 1-8.

For convenience of transit by post, this mixture is made in a *concentrated* form with clear instructions for diluting. It is particularly recommended to tea planters, missionaries, and others residing in the interior, both on account of its admirableproperties, as a curative and preventative Agent and of its extreme cheapness. A large sized bottle of concentrated mixture will make *one quart* of Fever Mixture.

Per bottle, Re. 1-0 @ 1-8.

Sold only by J. CORFIELD & Co.

SPLEEN MIXTURE.

Corfield's Spleen Mixture has a very large sale in lower Bengal, and is approved by numerovs Medfcal men who are constantly prescribing it.

A few doses are sufficient to reduce an enlargement, and if the mixture be persevered in for a short time, it will effect a permanent cure.

Per bottle Re. 1-0 @ 1-8.

This mixture is also made in a concentrated form for canvenience of transit by post.

Full directions in English and Bengali accompany each bottle.

Extract of Bael for Dysentery, Diarhœa, &c.
Per bottle, Re. 1-8 @ 2-8.

AMMONIATED SOLUTION OF QUININE.

An absolute specific for Influenza or cold in the head.
Per bottle, Rs. 1-8 @ 2-8.

Quinine & Iron Tonic.

The best medicine to take after fever or any other debilitating disease. It excites the appetite and puts the patient in strength in an incredibly short space of time.

per bottle Rs. 2.

J. CORFIELD & Co.
CHEMISTS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
11, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

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National Archives of India
on 07 August, 2017

BY APPOINTMENT

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble
LORD LYTTON, G.M.S.I.

VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA,

&c., &c., &c.,

BATHGATE & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.

Beg to direct Attention to the following :—

Dr. Aitken's Tonic Syrup.

An effectual remedy in all cases of General Debility Indigestion, Prostration, and Emaciation. The natural appetite is restored and digestion improved, whilst its peculiar Tonic and bracing properties impart strength to the feeble constitution.

B. & Co, beg to assure their constituents that this is prepared from Dr. Aitken's original Formula, with the greatest possible care.

Price, Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per bottle credit.
" " 2-8 " 5-0 " cash.

B. & Co.'s Phosphorus Pills.

(*Each containing 1-32nd grain in an unoxidised state*)

They are perfectly soluble, small and elegant in appearance (*each pill being coated and silvered*), so that they will keep good in any climate and for any length of time. They are perhaps the most *reliable* and agreeable mode of taking this powerful restorative Medicine, which has been used with the most satisfactory results in cases of nervous and mental depression and debility and exhaustion, whether arising from overwork or a long residence in the Tropics.

Price per bottle, Rs. 2.

B. & Co's Specific Mixture.

When taken immediately after the invasion of the disease, and accompanied with a *total* abstinence from all stimulating and acid drinks, a speedy cure may be confidently expected.

B. & Co's Mateco Injection.

Being of purely vegetable origin, its action is mild as well as efficacious ; and it is not liable to the charge of causing stricture, brought with too much justice against the ordinary metallic and caustic remedies commonly employed.

Grimaults Matico Injection, Grimaults Matico Capsules, Brou's Injection, Jozeau's Copahine Mege, Franks Specific, De Roo's Preparations, Savaresse's Capsules.

ESTABLISHMENT, 51, PARK STREET.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

President.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.

Vice-Presidents.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

General Court of Directors.

Right Hon'ble Lord Lawrence, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., & P.C., Chairman.

Report by the Directors

PRESENTED TO THE

Sixty-eighth Annual General Meeting of the Company,
Held at Edinburgh on Friday, 5th April 1878.

The Directors submit the following Report on the business done by the Company during the year which closed on the 31st December last :—

Life Business.

During the year 1877 there have been issued 1026 Policies, assuring £1,003.580, the new Premiums on which amount to £32,049 : 10 : 5.

The Claims which occurred during the year, including 10 Endowments, were 280 in number, arising under 341 Policies, and the sums which became payable on account of these amount with Bonus additions, to the sum of £299,863 : 10 : 6.

As will be seen from the State of Affairs annexed, the Life Assurance Fund now amounts to £2,711,876:11:7, being £105,446 : 17 : 10 above what it was on 31st December 1876. The whole of this fund is separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, set aside to meet the claims under that Department of the Company's business.

After paying the Dividend, the Reserve Fund will amount to £794,576 : 19 : 11, and the Premium Reserve to £302,671, 8s. 5d., together amounting to £1,017,248 : 8 : 4. At 31st December 1876 these Funds amounted to £1,082,768 : 11 : 10, showing an increase this year of £14,479 : 16 : 6.

INDIAN BRANCH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.
1, HASTING STREET, CALCUTTA.
General Agents : ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Notice.

AFGHAN EXPEDITION.

An extra rate of 3 guineas will be charged to Officers proceeding on active service into Afghanisthan.

No More Pains!!!

DARLINGTON'S
INFALLIBLE PAIN-CURER.

Warranted to cure pains of every description arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Headache, Neuralgia, Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Swellings, Old Sores, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, Freckles, or spots on the face, and Eruptions on the Skin.

Pains of every description have been cured by the outward application only of this medicine, when all the skill of the medical art has been tried without effect.

Per bottle Re. 1 ; Large size Rs. 2, packing & postage As. 8,

DARLINGTON & CO.
49, Dhurrumtollah-Street, Calcutta.

☞ Call for DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER. Thousands of Testimonials of the marvellous cures by this remedy.

The following is from an influential zemindar, the Vice-Chairman of the Municipality of Burisaul, and one who writes after taking from us 9 bottles of the Infallible Pain-Curer.

MESSRS. DARLINGTON & Co., 49 Dhurrumtollah St, Calcutta.

Dear Sirs,—Please send me two bottles more (large size) of your Infallible Pain-Curer. I am happy to observe that I have witnessed beneficial results from its application. Some of my friends used it, and I also gave to some of my servants, I was pleasingly surprised to see that in every instance it kept true to its name. Yours faithfully.—EDWARD BROWN.

GENTLEMEN,—I enclose two currency notes of ten rupees each and beg you will kindly send me eight bottles more (large size) of your famous "Infallible Pain-Curer" which is undoubtedly worthy of its name. Yours most obediently, Digamber Pershad, English teacher to Baboo Sreedhur Sahi, Zemindar of Manjha, camp Ajodhya in Fyzabad.

Rev. Mother of St. Joseph's Convent, Bandora, Bombay Presy, writes :

Dear Sirs,—We find the Infallible Pain-Curer efficacious, and are glad to know of it as being a useful medicine.

I remain, Yours truly, SISTER THEODORINE.
Superioress Felia de la Croix.

Gentlemen,—I herewith send you the value and shall feel obliged by your sending me by post another bottle (large size) of the Infallible Pain Curer. I find that the medicine is doing me great deal of good.

CHINTAMAN SAKHARAM CHITNIS. Subordinate Judge.
Kaira, Guzrath, Bombay Presidency.

Dear Sirs.—Your Infallible Pain-Curer, which was sent to Baboo Rajkisore Chatterjee Toondla has done him good and he writes me to send him another bottle as early as possible. Will you have the goodness to send up without delay another bottle (large size) of the same sort you forwarded last time to him. Yours faithfully,

KISORY MOHUN CHATTERJEE, 4 Fairlie Place, Calcutta.

Gentlemen,—Lately I had taken from you a bottle of your famous "No More Pains" which has almost relieved me of all my pains. I beg to enclose a remittance in postage stamps, and hope you will be pleased to send me another bottle of the same medicine.

Yours faithfully, RAJENDRA NATH CHATTERJEE, Hallisahur Khasbatty, *via* Kanchraparah, Camp Rungown.

Gentlemen,—I enclose Telegraph Stamps, and beg you will kindly send me another bottle of your "Infallible Pain-Curer," which is undoubtedly worthy of its name.

Yours faithfully,
P. THORPE, No. 39 Anderson Street, Black Town, Madras.

FINE-ART EXHIBITION.

164, 165, & 166, BOW BAZAR STREET.

It having been found that there is a desire that this Exhibition should be kept open for a few days longer, the Executive Committee have decided to allow it to remain open during the following week as follows :—

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. Admission, Four Annas.

Thursday and Friday will be days for the admission of Native gentlemen and their families ; Thursday being for those who do not require the rooms to be given up entirely to themselves. Admission, Four Annas each person. Friday will be for Zenanas. Native gentlemen desirous of having the rooms entirely to themselves and families for a certain length of time (not exceeding 2 hours) on Friday should communicate *without delay* with the Honorary Secretaries.

Saturday will be the closing day, on which Season Ticket-holders (and others on payment of One Rupee) will be admitted.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE COURT OF WARDS' BHAGALPORE.

A portion of the Estate of Lalpoor Puttoori will be sold to liquidate the ancestral debts of the whole estate.

Particulars may be obtained at the office of the Collector of Bhagalpore. Written offers for the same will be opened at noon on Wednesday the 26th February 1879 at the Collector's office and the estate will then be put up to auction, the highest offer being taken as the up set price.

CHUNDER NARAIN SINGH,
For Collector.

3rd February 1879.

TO LET.

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